The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On MONDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1859,
Will be performed the Domestic Drama, by Tom Taylor, entitled
A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.
Colonel Percy Kirke (of Kirke's Lambs) .. Mr. Fitzjames.
Master Jasper Carew .. Mr. G. W. Blake.
Keziah Chedzoy .. Mr. S. Calhaem.
Anne Carew (Wife of Jasper Carew) .. Miss Cleaveland.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 26th, 1859,
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
Count Corvetto, .. Mr. J. Stinton.
Julietta, .. Miss Annie Parker.
After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Durgan, Esq., entitled the
MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, by ... and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. E. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
his First Appearance
Columbine, Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO DOLLYMOUNT?
Mr. Honeybun, Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.
The CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, whose Concerts in London (exceeding 1,200) and in the principal Provincial Cities of England, Ireland, Scotland and in Paris before the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie, and the Court of France, at the Tuileries, have been so eminently successful, will give their Entertainment for a short period only, in the above Hall.
Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. 2s.
Body of the Hall and Promenade .. .. 1s. 6d.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.
Entrance to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance, under the Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
The FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on SATURDAY, December 31, commencing at Half-past Two.
Notice.—In answer to many inquiries, the New Song, "NELLY GRAY," composed expressly by W. M. Balfe, Esq., for Mr. J. W. Raynor, will be Sung on the First Evening of the Christy's Minstrels' Return Visit to Dublin, the 26th instant, at the Rotundo.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.
THE LAST WEEK.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DECEMBER 26th,
and every evening during the week,
PROFESSOR GLOVER'S READINGS, &c.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms. M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS DAY falling on SUNDAY, the Establishment of Messrs. MACDONA AND CO. will be CLOSED On MONDAY, the 26th instant.

CANNOCK, WHITE, & CO. inform the Public, that their ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY next, the 26th instant, the day after Christmas-Day.

THOMAS H. EVANS begs to inform his friends that his Office and Stores will not be open for business on Monday next, 26th inst.
67, Middle Abbey-street, December 23, 1859.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS
IN SHARES OF
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, George-street, Limerick,* enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant.* The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing there are two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect }
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

PROSPECTUS.
THE CASTLEWARD UNITED MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£10,000, in £10,000 Shares of £1 each.
DEPOSIT—10s per Share.
Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Acts of 1856, 1857, and 1858.
Liability limited to Amount of Subscription.
DIRECTORS.
Lord George Hill, Chairman, Ballyare, Ramelton.
Sir James Dombrain, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Samuel Crampton, Grangemore, Raheny.
Major Andrew Nugent, Castleward Downpatrick.
William F. Green, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
Thomas Johnston, Gloucester-street, Dublin.
John Stanton, Kingstown.
John S. Charley, Woodburn, Dunmurry, Lisburn.
Viscount Bangor, Castleward.
Colonel John R. Ward, Strangford.
LOCAL COMMITTEE.
Viscount Bangor. | Major A. Nugent.
Colonel John R. Ward. | John S. Charley.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Silas Evans.
BANKERS.
The Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place, Dublin.
The Northern Banking Company, Belfast and Downpatrick.
SOLICITOR FOR IRELAND:
Alexander McNeale, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
SOLICITOR FOR ENGLAND:
Vaughan Prance, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
BROKERS:
Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street, Dublin.
Edward Fox, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.
Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Sons, 44, Dame-street,
James Crawford, 61, Dawson-street.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:
9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of working the Lead Mines known as the Castleward Sett, and which comprise a portion of three townlands, and range over an area of a square mile, situate about a mile north of the town of Strangford, in the county of Down.
An agreement for a Lease has been obtained from Lord Bangor, for a term of 21 years, at a Royalty of one-fifteenth, the interest of which has been purchased by this Company, together with a 40-horse power Steam Engine, Pumps, and other Machinery now at the Mines.
This property, previous to the assignment to this Company, was in the hands of a few speculators, who commenced operations and sunk to the depth of ten fathoms on the lode, and so far as the trifling operations went, fully proved the Sett to be worthy of further outlay; but for want of capital, or some other cause, the operations came to a speedy termination, and remained in abeyance until the property in question was placed in the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, from whom, after the most careful and satisfactory investigations, the present promoters have agreed to become the purchasers for £1,000, to include the Steam Engine and Machinery now on the premises.
The geological formation of the district is most favourable, and the Mineral Exploring Company have, on careful examination of the estate, fully satisfied the promoters that this Mine is on the run of lodes which lie between Newtownards, north of Strangford Lough, and Ardglass to the South, where they again crop out at the beach, as may be seen on reference to Griffith's Geological Map. The Newtownards Mine has, on a trifling outlay, yielded within a short time a sum of £36,000.
The local advantages of this Mine are very considerable, situate within a few yards of the sea beach, where there is an excellent quay, at which vessels of moderate tonnage can load or discharge at all seasons of the year, free of any local or harbour dues. In addition to these important advantages, the Sett is surrounded by Lord Bangor's demesne, from which an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for Mining purposes, can be had at moderate prices, and labour in this district is both abundant and cheap.
As to the details of the Mining operations already done on this Sett, all particulars are given in the Reports of the Mining Engineers.
The promoters have completed their arrangements with the Mineral Exploring Company, and are now in possession of the property, and purpose forthwith to commence operations.
The Capital of the Company has been fixed at £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each. Of this, £1,000 in cash is to be given to the Mineral Exploring Company for the purchase of the Mine, including Steam Engine, Plant, and all other Machinery now on the premises; and 1,000 Free Shares are to be allotted to the promoters in lieu of all preliminary expenses of every kind, including Law Costs and other incidental expenses attending the formation of the Company, so that all moneys received on Shares shall be applied to the future purposes of the Company.
A Deposit of 10s. per Share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 10s. will be called up as required; but no call is to exceed 5s., and an interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.
Prospectuses, Mining Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares, can be had at the Company's Office, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the respective Offices of the Solicitor or Stockbrokers of the Company, Dublin; Messrs. Murland and Neilson, Solicitors, Downpatrick; Messrs. T. Bushell, and J. Cunningham and Co., Sharebrokers, Belfast.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPELS,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET AND HENDRICK-STREET.
On Next Sabbath, in addition to the usual worship at 12 Noon and 7 p.m., a Service will be held to celebrate our Lord's Nativity, commencing with a Public Prayer Meeting, at 6 a.m., in each of the above Chapels.
All Christian Friends are invited to attend.

M'CLINTOCK TESTIMONIAL.
PUBLIC MEETING
IN THE
ROUND-ROOM, MANSION HOUSE,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.
The National Address adopted at the Public Meeting, held on the 12th November will be Presented on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The Chair will be taken by the Lord Mayor, at Two o'clock p.m.
Reserved Seats for Ladies and Subscribers.
Tickets for the Reserved Seats at the Presentation of the Address to Captain M'Clintock, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, in the Mansion House, will be distributed at the Royal Dublin Society on this day, Saturday, the 24th instant; Monday, the 26th; and Tuesday, the 27th. One Gentleman's and two Ladies' Tickets will be given to each person who has already subscribed, or may subscribe, on applying for tickets.
The Public will be admitted to the Body of the Room.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN, EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
The Students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts are requested to take notice that the *Library* of the Museum will be closed from this day (Saturday), 24th December, until Monday, January 2nd, 1860, on which day Mr. J. B. Jukes will resume his systematic course of lectures on Geology, and its application to the Arts, in the Theatre of the Museum, at Four o'clock, p.m.
(By order.)
GEORGE PENNY,
Museum of Irish Industry, Clerk to the Museum.
December 23rd, 1859.

HIBERNIAN GAS COMPANY.
The Directors have to announce to their Customers and the Public that they were enabled last evening to resume the *full* supply of Gas to the city, and trust that beyond the partial reduction of supply on Monday evening, their friends and the public suffered no inconvenience by the late serious conflagration at their Works.
Notwithstanding the confusion and dismay occasioned by the threatened destruction of the Company's property, the officers in charge never relaxed their exertions to provide for the Lighting of the City on the approaching night, although the precaution had been taken to issue notices early in the day, that in the event of any disappointment, those depending on this Company for light should not be left unadvised of the perilous position of the supply for the night.
The Directors have much pleasure in assuring their friends that every necessary means for meeting any possible demand for Gas is at this moment available, as they had had for a long time been engaged in reconstructing their works and machinery, the new portion of which escaped uninjured, and is now in full operation.
(By order)
GILBERT SANDERS, Secretary.
December 21st, 1859.

HIBERNIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
It having been reported to the Company that some parties have been deprived of Gas, by the freezing of the meters, the Directors again beg their customers, whose meters are in exposed situations, will direct them to be protected from the frost by any suitable covering.
Application for the services of men to thaw the meters, sent to the OFFICE OF WORKS, 30, LOMBARD-STREET, up to 9 o'clock, p.m., will receive prompt attention.
(By order)
GILBERT SANDERS, Secretary.
December 21st, 1859.

Hibernian Gas Company, 2, Foster-place,
Dublin, 23rd December, 1859.
John Stephenson, Esq.,
Secretary Alliance and Consumers' Gas Company.
MY DEAR SIR,—In my report to the Directors of this Company, relative to the late fire at their works, I mentioned the generous offer of assistance so freely made by you, to help us in our hour of difficulty.
I am desired by my directors to return your Board, yourself, and Mr. Lawlor, their best thanks for their sympathy and kind offers, and although we found it impossible to avail ourselves of any supply of gas from your Company, the Directors of the Hibernian Company desire to record their sense of obligation for the proffered aid.
The assistance we received from you, by the loan of fifty tons of cannel, in addition to a cargo which fortunately had arrived to ourselves on the Saturday previous, enabled us to meet the requirements of the public with gas made exclusively from that species of coal.
This assistance was the more valuable as our own stock of cannel in store had been partially consumed by the conflagration.
I am sure your Board will be pleased to know that our loss by the fire, which at one time appeared so alarming, is confined to the destruction of three gasholders, and the waste of a large quantity of gas and tar.
The Directors of this Company deem it due to your Board to make a public acknowledgment of their obligations, and to assure them that in the event of any misfortune of a similar nature befalling the Alliance Company's works, the extensive resources of the Hibernian Company shall be at their disposal.
I remain, my dear sir,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) GILBERT SANDERS,
Secretary.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets (at the ordinary rates) issued to or from any Station,
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant,
and intervening days, will be available for the Return Journey up to and including
TUESDAY, the 27th instant.
On CHRISTMAS DAY,
and the following day, Return Tickets, available for the Return Journey on the same day only, will be issued between all Stations, at a SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY.
The usual privilege of returning by either Line will be allowed the holders of Return Tickets from Harcourt-street or Westland-row, to Bray and places beyond, and *vice versa.*
Westland-row, December 8th, 1859. By (order.)

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO THE NEW PIER AT KINGSTOWN.
On and after FRIDAY NEXT, the 23rd instant, Special Express Trains will run between Westland-row and the New Pier at Kingstown, in connexion with the Steamers to and from Holyhead, as follows:—
From Westland-row at 8-30 A.M., 1-30 P.M., and 7 P.M., preceding the usual Half-hour Trains.
From Kingstown Pier, as soon after the arrival of each Boat as the Passengers and their Luggage can be transferred to the train.
These trains will not stop at any intermediate station, and will take up and set down passengers alongside of the steamers.
Fares—First Class, 1s. 6d.; Second Class, 1s. 0d.
Subscription Tickets are not available by the Special Trains.
Westland-row, 21st December, 1859. (By order.)

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
KINGSTOWN LINE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
On and after Friday, the 23rd instant, the 9-20 a.m. Train from Kingstown to Westland-row will be discontinued.
The 8-50 a.m. Train from Bray to Kingstown will start at 8-55 calling at Intermediate Stations five minutes later than at present. The Passengers by this Train will proceed by the 9-30 a.m. Train from Kingstown to Dublin. (By order.)
Westland-row, 21st December, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
On 24th, 25th, and 26th DECEMBER, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all stations, at a
SINGLE FARE for the DOUBLE JOURNEY,
and will be available for Return by any Train (according to Class) up to and including TUESDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1859; and 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS (at the usual Fares) issued from FRIDAY, the 23rd, to MONDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1859, will be available up to and including MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
9th December, 1859.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD DISTRICT.
The Branch Line of Railway to the Pier at Kingstown being now open for Traffic, the Express Boats of this Company will, in future, start from the New Pier, whenever practicable, punctually at 9-0 a.m.
The Express Trains over the Dublin and Kingstown Line, leaving Westland-row at 8-30 a.m., 1-30 p.m., and 7-0 p.m., will convey Passengers to the Pier alongside the Boats.
These Trains
WILL NOT STOP AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
To prevent inconvenience, Passengers travelling by any of the above Express Trains are requested to obtain their
THROUGH TICKETS
at the Office of the Company,
52, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN,
as time will not be afforded to procure them at the Kingstown Pier Office.
23rd December, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD.
TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Houses, No. 8 and 9, ANGLESEA-STREET, Dublin.—For particulars, Apply to CHARLES WALLNUTT, SCARIFF, COUNTY CLARE.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

DRAPERY CONCERN.
The HOUSE, STOCK, FURNITURE, and FIXINGS, of one of the most compact Drapery Businesses in Dublin, TO BE SOLD. It is in a good central business situation; it is in full working order, and no opening outlay is required. To any person with some capital, wishing to embark in this line of business, it presents an opportunity seldom to be met with.—Application to be made to
Messrs. J. and A. ALLEN, UPPER BRIDGE-STREET; or,
Messrs. A. W. MORRISON & CO., 6, WILLIAM-STREET.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.
BELFAST HOTEL AND TAVERN, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, the interest of the Lessee in ALL THAT the Dwelling-house, Shop, and Premises, No. 28, Lower Abbey-street, in the City of Dublin, and known as "The Belfast Hotel and Tavern." The Premises are held under lease bearing date the 31st December, 1857, for the term of 18 years from the 1st day of February, 1858, at the very moderate rent of £80 per annum.
These Premises are situate in one of the most central and best business portions of the City; and the Lessee has recently expended upwards of £300 in permanent improvements, and the Premises are now fitted up in the most commodious and convenient manner, and in every way calculated for a lucrative trade.
The Purchaser will have the option of taking the Stock and Furniture at a valuation.
For Terms and Particulars of Title, and further information, apply to
Mr. JOHN M. THOMPSON, Solicitor, 5, Talbot-street, Dublin, who will receive Tenders up to the 12th day of January, 1860.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
The Christmas Renewals are now ready for delivery, and should be paid within 15 Days from 25th Instant.
☞ Policies transferred from other offices free of expense.
JOSEPH MANLY, Jun., Agent.
44, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Property of every kind throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALFRED W. HARRIS AND CO.,
AGENTS—26, EUSTACE-STREET.
Beg to call the attention of Householders and all Owners of Property to the protection afforded by this Institution against calamitous ravages of fire, which, in a short time, may lay waste the fruits of a whole life of industry.
The experience of many years has made manifest to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted and paid by the Imperial Fire Office. The security afforded to the public comprises that of a large and wealthy proprietary, in addition to a Subscribed and Invested Capital of
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Insurances of every kind effected on the most favourable terms.
Rates and particulars of Insurance may be had as above, where any orders or instructions that may be addressed will meet with immediate attention.
Agents for the Imperial Life Office.

THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838,
Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,
was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, when a highly satisfactory Report of the affairs was reported.

During the last Year the applications for New Life Assurances were	1200, for	£614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	£486,639 4 3
There were only 81 Deaths during the Year amongst the Assured, covered by 100 Policies, for		£33,231 19 7
(According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen, during the year, 133 Policies, for £57,610.)		
The Association have paid *to the Representatives* of Deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of		£279,620 10 4
The Annual Income is now		£151,078 15 2

The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1847	895	"	489017	14,630
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

The Assets and Liabilities having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made; and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a Reduction of 37½ per cent. (or 7s. 6d. per £1), on the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on Participating Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. *This Reduction is 2½ per cent. greater than in any former year.* Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be called on to pay only £31 5s., £12 10s., or £6 5s., respectively.
HEAD OFFICES.
Dublin.....60, Upper Sackville-street.
Edinburgh 82, Princes-street.
London......20, King William-street, City (E.C.)
OFFICE BEARERS AT DUBLIN.
John Jameson, Esq., Distiller, Bow-street.
Matthew Anderson, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Inns-quay.
David Drummond, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street.
Robert Gray, Esq., Banker, 9, College-green.
Medical Officer—James F. Duncan, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.
Secretary—JAMES FORBES.
AGENT.
Dublin—MR. MATTHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Ballina: MR. R. G. BAXTER, Merchant.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
Liability of Proprietors unlimited.
Invested Funds...£1,156,035.
Progress of the Company since 1848.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Prem.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	19,840	388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,893
1858	276,058	121,411	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On all descriptions of Property, at home and abroad.
LIFE INSURANCE.
With the peculiar feature of guaranteed Bonuses, involving no uncertainty as to the amount of the Bonus, and no liability from participation in profits.
Fire Premiums due 25th December, should be paid on or before 9th January next.
Agent—JOHN HAMILTON,
30, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
22 Vic., Cap. xxv.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
Subscribed Capital—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms thoughout the kingdom.
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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
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The following Special and Peculiar Features have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.
1. Policies not Void by Limits of Residence being Exceeded. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. Suspension of Payment of Premiums. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
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A most extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, for Christmas presents.
All Goods purchased for
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P.S.—In consequence of Christmas day falling on Sunday, our Establishment will be *closed* on Monday the 26th instant.

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T. KIRBY begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his Stock of Fancy Goods, New and Instructive Toys, Games, &c.; probably the largest collection in the kingdom, comprising the following—viz.,
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No extra Premium to Volunteers within the United Kingdom.
EXTRACTS RESPECTING THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
THE TIMES.
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ARTICLE IN THE TIMES OF THE 6TH AUGUST, 1859.
"At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company yesterday, the report for the year 1858 stated that the Premiums received in the Fire Department amounted to £196,148, showing an increase of £66,088, or more than 50 per cent. in three years. A Dividend of 3s. and a Bonus of 4s. per share were declared, free of Income-tax, and £30,000, being the amount of undivided Profits, was carried to the Reserved Fund, now raised to £140,850. In the Life Department 832 New Policies were issued in the year assuring £387,752, upon which £12,354 was received in New Premiums.
*** *FIRE POLICIES due at Christmas should be Renewed on or before the 9th January next.*
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager, &c.
Christmas Quarter, 1859.
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Attention is claimed to the superior quality of Wm. D.'s Gas Fittings and mode of erection.
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An Outdoor Apprentice Wanted.

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P.S.—In consequence of Christmas Day falling on Sunday, we beg leave to notify that OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, the 26th instant.
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MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths,
Of warranted Quality, at much lower Prices than are commonly asked for inferior Articles.
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In all the Newest Designs and Patterns.
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Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
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AND
S. FINDLATER and CO.,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.
N.B.—The Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of Christmas Day falling on Sunday, our different Establishments will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th inst.

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Notwithstanding the very high increased additional Duty on Spirits, we can strongly recommend our FOUR YEARS' OLD WHISKY at FOURTEEN SHILLINGS per GALLON. Also, our other ages from 12s. and upwards.
Martell's finest Cognac Brandy (very old 26s. per Gallon.)
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Teas, good sterling value, 3s. 8d. and upwards.
A choice assortment of Fruit, which are finer this year than usual, and most of them very reasonable.
We have Keiller's New Marmalade, which has just arrived.
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TO FAMILIES.
TEAS, WINES, AND SPIRITS.
A large and well selected Stock of TEAS of this season. Genuine Old WINES selected from the first houses in Oporto and Cadiz.
SOUTH AFRICAN WINES.
NEW FRUIT,
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PRIME OLD WHISKEY,
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IRISH, BURTON, AND EDINBURGH ALES
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Finest New Muscatel Raisins, in bunches and layers.
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Finest New Candied Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peel, &c.
Families will please send their orders as early as possible on each day during this week, in order to ensure prompt delivery.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
Direct Wine Importers and General Merchants,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland. Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen.
56, Rathmines Road. JAMES PILLAR, Agent.

THOMAS YOUNG
Successor to ROBERT HANNA,
GROCER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin.)
*** Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs, Kingstown and neighbourhood.
NEW FRUIT OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPICES, PICKLES, VINEGARS.
W. ELLWOOD begs to draw the attention of Families to his Stock of Spices, Sauces, Pickles, and Vinegars, which will be found of superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices.
BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity, flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and every domestic use.
Imported and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD (late of Wells),
FAMILY DRUGGIST,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Opposite Marlborough-street), Dublin,
Agent for Kingsford Oswego Prepared Corn and Starch.
NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 3s. 9d. per cwt.,
97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.
Coals—Gilcrutx, Creeble, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
Irish and English Salt.
Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.
Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Living-stone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 3, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Palliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpets, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and it is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Our Establishment will be closed on St. Stephen's Day.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing
Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces the Arrival of Additional Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Wreaths, Dressgoods Linseys, &c. Also, a Case of Printed Braid Skirts.
Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, Cloaks, &c.
80, DAWSON-STREET.

IMPORTANT.
THE unparalleled depression of Trade in the Continental Manufacturing Districts has enabled us to procure a large amount of valuable Goods of the most Fashionable character, at a considerable reduction from the producers' cost, and which we shall have the pleasure of offering on This and following Days, as under:—
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
No. 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
2,000 Yards of French Fancy Silks, in all the newest tones of colouring, wide widths, at 2s. 6½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard,
or 22s. 6d. to 24s. the Dress.
360 of the richest Silk Robes, from 63s. to Six-and-a-Half Guineas.
120 Pieces of Black, White, and Coloured Moire, Antique, equally under their value.
300 New Velvet, Cloth, Seal, and Velvet Mantles, in all the leading Parisian inventions.
A Case of Paris Filled Sheawls,
of the Newest Designs, and most varied arrangement of colours, in charming effect, fully one-third under their intrinsic value.
120 Pieces of Paterin's French Merinoes,
In Black, White, and the various New Shades of the Season.
Upwards of 1,200 of the Newest Morning and Evening Dresses,
at the most marked reduction in price.
Millinery and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Muslin Works, Ladies' Underclothing, Wedding Trousseaux, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Gentlemen's and Mourning Goods, &c., in choicest profusion.
N.B.—With the above we shall submit a large variety of Limerick Lace Dresses, from 9s. 6d. upwards—less than half their value.
Also a Linen Manufacturer's Stock of Table Linen, Sheetings, Shirtings, Diapers, Lawn Handkerchiefs, &c., fully Twenty per Cent. under value.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS
The Largest Selection of
LADIES', GIRLS', AND INFANTS' TRIMMED FELT HATS.
In all the New Shapes. Prices very moderate.
BARNARDO'S,
66, MARY-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
INDUSTRIAL DEPOSITORY,
76, GRAFTON-ST.,
Established 1847, for the Sale of
IRISH POINT CROCHET GUIPURE,
Will shew this week an entire New Stock of this celebrated and fashionable work, consisting of Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Coiffures, Berthes, Edgings, Lace, Trimmings, &c.
Some rich Sets suitable for presents.
The lowest price marked in plain figures.
The variety of style and quality in this Establishment exceeds that of any other house.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
These fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Cost Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WEBB and COMPANY beg leave to inform the Public, that their Establishment will not be open on Monday, the 26th.
In the meantime
WEBB AND CO.
are offering a large Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which, for
QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,
cannot be excelled.
WEBB AND CO.,
WOOLLENDRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
88, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman to one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

CARLETON'S LADIES' BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSES,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 33, CASTLE-STREET.
Mr. Carleton respectfully intimates that both his establishments will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst.

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet generous appreciation—the more so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Most finally solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of its fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
18, DUKE-STREET.

P. CRANNY, BOOTMAKER
TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
Begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that his stock will now be found replete with all the new designs in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.
Having a practical knowledge of his business, and attending to it exclusively, he can offer advantages to heads of families and traders not to be surpassed in any house in the United Kingdom.
He also wishes to inform his customers in KINGSTOWN that he does not supply, nor has in any connection with, any other house there, and that if they want his Goods they must come to his Establishment.
73 & 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of New York, wish to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," at 69, Grafton-street, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is useless to lavish praise on these Machines, having been used in every branch of Female industry—namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Manufactures, and Saddlery—they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of those getting using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always contemplated made, and no one is importuned to purchase.
GEORGE P. BENNETT,
Sole Agent for Ireland,
69, GRAFTON-STREET.

69, GRAFTON-STREET, 69.
EDWARD MELLER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Dress Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements, of the best London and Swiss Markets.
Silver Horizontal Watches from.....£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases.....3 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do.....4 0 0
Gold do. do. 6 0 0
All Engraved.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Parlor and Bracket clocks, from 10s. 6d., to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection before purchasing, of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite low per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELLER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery Repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Warerooms.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of obtaining Dress Ornaments from the limited supply at ordinary Stock, I have devoted my whole attention, over my late visit to Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, Gilt, and many rare materials, and regulating which I am now receiving, which for price I respectfully invite the attention of those desiring such.
New Inventions in Portable Alarms, Office, and Carriage Clocks.
THOMAS REDMOND,
Watchmaker, Silversmith, and Clock Finder,
111, GRAFTON-STREET.
[Opposite the Provost's.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT
P. SAMWAYS'
FANCY REPOSITORY,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
Dublin.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BROOKS,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1815.
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckets, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairing neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe,—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BROOKS, Proprietor.

GEORGE M'NALLY,
(Late of No. 57, Dame-street,)
Goldsmith and Jeweller,
No. 14, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his numerous kind Patrons, that he has entered into Partnership, and made arrangements with a first-class London Manufactory, whereby he is enabled to offer to the Public the most unique and magnificent assortment of Fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Chains, &c., &c., in the city; all of which, being purchased for cash, he will dispose of at such prices as to defy competition by any other house in the trade.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN,
20th December, 1859.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
J. M. CLARENDON
Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
13, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
and
96, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
(Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

THOMAS NORTH and SON
invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £4. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed. Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS to His EXCELLENCY, CHIEF, &c.,
40, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 79, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices.*

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Motto or Moulinie & Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

MINALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and electro-plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season; and all of which, being purchased for cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer for sale at such prices as are not to be found at other houses.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
20th December, 1859.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
118, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from . . . 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from . . . 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
118, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

ROCKING HORSES.—
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW TOYS AND GAMES,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
THE CIVET CAT BAZAAR,
89, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
A constant Staff of Workmen kept on the Premises, for the Repairs of Kitchen Furniture, Bells and Locks; also Plumbers, Gasfitters, Masons, and Carpenters, ready on the shortest notice.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger,
Brushmaker, Gasfitter, Plumber, and Bellhanger,
19, DAWSON-STREET.
This Establishment will be closed on St. Stephen's Day.

BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED DISH COVERS.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, which is at present fully assorted.
Their selection of Fire Irons and Fenders will be found well worthy of notice, both as regards quality and price.
J. Edmundson and Co. have an extensive assortment of Drawing-room Grates, Kitchen Ranges (including Goddard's Patent), and every other description of Grates and Stoves, including the Patent Gas Fireplace.
J. E. and Co. would also call particular attention, amongst many other articles, to their London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, Electro-plated goods of every description, best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays, Moderateur Lamps.
J. E. and Co. have also on hands a large assortment of
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal;
Gas Lustres, Hall Lanterns, Grecian Dishes, &c.;
House Furnishing and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Convents, &c.
J. Edmundson and Co. will not open their Establishment on the 26th Instant.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2¾ wide, with
1,000 Yards of All-Wool Kidderminster, 1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 " Prime Brussels, - - 2s. 5½d.
5,000 " Patent Tapestry, - - 2s. 6½d.
1,000 " Best Velvet Pile (Patent), - 3s. 9d.
Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets,
in all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.—A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard; also, Double width All-Wool Rep, 4s.—regular price, 6s. 6d.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL TURKEY CARPETS,
VELVET PILE, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, KIDDERMINSTER,
DUTCH, HEMP, and
STAIR CARPETINGS,
DRUGGET'S, VICTORIA FELTS,
HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
At lower prices than any other house in the trade.
W. H. CLIFT, Proprietor.

JUST IMPORTED.—We beg leave to announce the arrival of several Cases of
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
Containing Chimney Lustres, Vases, Comportiers, Bowls, Ewers, Bottles, &c., of the newest and most elegant shapes.
GREGG AND SON,
China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse,
No. 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—A Case of MODERATOR LAMPS, in Bohemian Glass, just opened.
December, 1859.
N.B.—Our Establishment will be closed on St. Stephen's Day.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped Addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLIFFORD, 76, Thames-street, London.

ERSON'S REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE, in bottle 1s. 1d., and 2s. 6d.
ERSON'S remedy for Ringworm and Scald Heads, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Lux Liquida (Furniture Polish), in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Preparation for Cleansing Marble, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Worm and Condition Powders for Horses and Dogs, in boxes 1s to each.
ERSON'S Liquid Dentrifice for Smokers, in bottles 1s and 2s.
Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST, DRUG HALL, 89, HENRY-STREET.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility; Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are entitled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those nauseous compositions which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their cure without appointing their being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
A guaranteed cure for the Gout.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaints, will be promptly attended to.
Consultations daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night.
On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUDIT OFFICE, No. 2 & 4, COLLEGE-GREEN, Dublin, 20th NOVEMBER, 1859.
The Board will meet at their Office, on Monday, the 26th inst.
By Order,
JOHN BROWN.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CRYSTAL STARCH
Is used extensively throughout the Royal Laundry, and is pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest article for Laundry purposes. Its starching properties are of great strength and extreme purity (it requires no boiling). Sold by Grocers and Chandlers, at 4d. per lb.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for supports, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with their assistance whilst the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Joynt; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 66, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

Sermons.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, DEC. 25, 1859.

	M.	T.	R.	C.
I. Mission Building, 37, Townsend-street, 11-30, a.m.—Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., ex-Schol., S.I.C.M. Subject—"The Mission of Christ our Lord mah Saviour"—St. John, 1, 18.				
2. Mission Building, 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., S.I.C.M. Subject—"Why did no Roman Catholic rightly confess or communicate this Christmas Day?"				
A. St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-street, 7, p.m. Rev James Rogers, A.M., ex-Schol. I.C.M. Subject—" The True Immaculate Conception and the False."				
1. Roman Catholics—Whether do you rejoice more in Christmas or in Christ?				
Why do you not know God when Christ "hath declared Him."				
Why do you not come to Christ to learn from him, since none can know the Father but the Son, or he to whom it shall please the Son to reveal Him?—Matt. xi. 27, Dr. Cullen's Bible.				
Why does Dr. Cullen call the Lord Jesus "but a prodigy of justice," when He describes himself as meek and humble of heart?—Matt. xi. 29, Dr. Cullen's Bible.				
II. Why do you go to confession when your confessor is no "priest," and has no power of absolution from God, and you have not the right disposition, and know not the true way of remission, and do not trust in Christ alone for intercession and pardon?				
Would you ever confess again if you knew that, 1st, under Leo I. public confession was changed into private in the fifth century; and, that, under Innocent III., auricular confession to a priest, in secret, was first sanctioned in the thirteenth century?—Spanheim, E. H. secc. v. and xiii.				
Would you consider receiving a Wafer partaking of the Lord's Supper, when St. Paul distinctly says it is by "eating bread and drinking the chalice that you shall show the death of the Lord until He come?"—1 Cor. xi. 26. (Dr. Cullen's Bible.)				
Can the dead sacrament be the living Saviour? Was the host born of the Virgin Mary 1859 years ago? Is to-morrow the nativity of the priests' wafer?				
III. If Mary had nothing to do with sin, why did she die? Was she miraculously conceived as Christ was? Whether should sinner rejoice in Jesus the Saviour, or in Mary the saved?				
Why do all who read prayerfully the New Testament give up all trust in creatures, and rely wholly on the God man Mediator, our loving Saviour, the meek and merciful Son of God, Christ Jesus the Lord?				
Roman Catholic friends, ask God for Christ's sake to give you the Holy Spirit, that you may "believe and be saved."				

Music.

A CHRISTMAS MUSICAL PRESENT.
Just Published, Price 1s. 6d.
"THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CHIMES."
By JAMES HILL.
Respectfully dedicated to his Pupils.
May be had of all Musicsellers at Half Price.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

PIANOFORTES.
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas

Cards.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 8d., 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL
TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE
Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

WIGAN COAL.—The Subscriber continues to sell his best Wigan Coal, FREE FROM SLACK, at 13s. 6d. per ton Delivered in town at 15s., Weight Guaranteed, and no other charges to pay.
H. KINAHAN, 4, LOWER JERVIS-STREET, DUBLIN.
21st December, 1859.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Please note address—31, William-street.

Appeals.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.—The Bazaar having been fixed for the first week in March, 1860. The friends of the Institution are particularly requested to send in their contributions to any of the undermentioned addresses, on or before the 20th February next:—

LADY PATRONESSES.

The Marchioness of Downshire, the Countess of Roden, the Countess of Mayo, the Countess of Clancarty, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Cavan, the Countess of Caledon, the Viscountess Dungannon, the Viscountess Powis, Lady Cloncurry, Lady Castlemaine, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Flood.

LADIES WHO HAVE CONSENTED TO RECEIVE WORK.

Mrs. Gayer, Upper Mount-street; Mrs. Hudson, 2, Merrion-square, North; Mrs. George W. Maunsell, 16, Merrion-square, South; Mrs. Greene, 49, Stephen's-green; Mrs. Henry Dix, 5, Upper Gardiner-street; the Misses Thwaites, Upper Sackville-street; Mrs. Arthur Hushe, Fitzwilliam-square; Miss Forster, 4, Fitzwilliam-place; Miss Macarthy, Pembroke-place; Mrs. Richardson, 2, North Frederick-street; Mrs. Thomas Greene, 3, Hatch-street; Miss Barton, 16, Upper Pembroke-street; Mrs. Robert Manders, Landscape, Dundrum; Miss Crozier, Seafield, Donnybrook-road; Hon. Mrs. Plunket, Baron-hill, Dalkey; Mrs. Hackett, Melville, Blackrock.

Christmas is coming!
Remember the Poor!!

CHRISTMAS is coming again, and the little Children of the Ragged Schools are beginning to wonder whether the kind Ladies and Gentlemen and little children who live in the nice warm houses will remember them again, and give nobly, as they did last year, to make a feast for them. Indeed, the little things are pretty confident about it, and they want to learn all sorts of Christmas hymns to sing on the happy occasion. Shall they be disappointed? Has not the little boy who sent all the money he had last year got some more now? And the little children who made a collection, and the little boy who wanted to send his own pudding, and the poor tradesman who sent 2s. 6d. without a name, and numbers more, who gave of their abundance or their poverty; do their hearts yet beat warmly for the poor, "who cannot recompense them" for their bounty? In the different Schools there are about 800 Children, many of them having no home but the Ragged School Dormitories, and no one to care for their wants and boys but those who follow in the footsteps of Him who "went about doing good." If such will be so kind as to send in Subscriptions they will be most gratefully received by
Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Fitz-place.
Mrs. Bourne, 16, Warrington-place.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 18, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.

Christmas is coming!
Remember the Poor!!

N.B.—The kind friends who have so generously contributed to this Feast are informed that Dinner for the Townsend-street children will be served at Two o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th of January, in the Mission Building, 37 Townsend-street; and the Coombe children will have their Feast at One o'clock on Saturday, the 7th of January, in the New Schoolhouse, Skinner's-alley, Coombe.
Further contributions earnestly solicited.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Clergyman of the Established Church residing within fifteen minutes' walk of Trinity College, wishes to receive into his family two Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examination in the University.
For further particulars, apply by letter to "Rev. LL.D.," Office of the Irish Times.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive TWO PUPILS, to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend, and to the evening of they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education.
For further particulars apply to "Rev. E. D. C.," Office of the Irish Times.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, 200 miles of Liverpool, Terms and Testimonials on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SCHMITZ, and well-qualified
English and Foreign Assistants.
The Education Given at this Establishment is of the most liberal kind, and comprises the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. The domestic comforts of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Schmitz, who, with Assistant-Preceptresses, will form, will be intrusted to my superintendence.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations and rise in his profession in the world. A beautiful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen, Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards of terms had by applying.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Mr. Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D.
Mr. Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.
SCIENCE MASTER:
Dr. Theodore Coste, A.B., T.C.D., Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist.
ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER:
Mr. Thomas Brett Bisset, T.C.D., First of the first honours in Classics, &c.
HEBREW, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MASTER:
Dr. Marie Joseph Heck, late Professor of Hebrew and Children in the University of Wurtemburg.
A Printed Report of the Christmas Examinations can be had on application.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 9th of January, 1860.

COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL SCHOOL, 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.
Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M.A., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.,
Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M.A., T.C.D., First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics. } Principals.
At the usual Half-yearly Examinations, which commenced on the 12th, and terminated on the 20th inst., the following Medals, Premiums, and Honors were awarded:—
CLASSICAL AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
HEAD CLASS.
Class Medal—First Division, Tyrrell; second division, Leeper Imus. History Medal—Tyrrell. History premiums—M'Mechan, Pollen, Holt, Sexton Imus. Translation do—Tyrrell, Holt, Smith, Dunscombe Imus. Composition do—Tyrrell, Pollen, Leeper 1 mus. First Honors—Tyrrell, Holt, Pollen, M'Mechan, Leeper Imus, Smith, Sadleir, Bohy. Second Honors—Dunscombe Imus, Palmer Imus, Gerrard Imus, Sexton Imus, Benson, Johnston Imus, Dunscombe 2 us, Phil p, Johnson 2dus.
SECOND CLASS.
Class Medal—Walker. History Medal—Beresford. Special Premiums—History—Taylor, Leeper 3dus, Walker, Anderson 1mus, O'Driscoll. Grammar—Walker, O'Driscoll, Anderson 1mus, Leeper 2dus. Composition—O'Driscoll, Anderson 1mus. Translation—Johns, Leeper, 2dus. First Honors—Walker, L. per 2dus, Anderson 1mus, Taylor, Beresford, O'Driscoll, Johns. Second Honors—Traill, Sexton 2dus, Beggs, Redmond.
THIRD CLASS.
Class Medal—Lloyd 1mus. Class Premium (Junior Division)—Grahame. Special Premiums—History and English—Palmer 2d s. Translation—Lloyd 1mus. Grammar and Composition—Palmer 3tus, Lloyd 1mus. First Honors—Lloyd 1mus, Palmer 2tus, Palmer Sadleir, Smythe 4tus, Smythe 3tus, Grahame. Second Honors—Willy 3tus, Lloyd 2dus, Holmes, Darley 1mus, Fox 1mus, Fox 2tus, Lloyd 3tus, Gerrard 2dus, Davoren.
FOURTH CLASS.
Class Medal—Wiley, 2dus. Special Premiums—History a d Grammar—Wiley 2dus. Composition—Mortimer. Cæsar—Thomson 3tus. First Honors,—Wiley 2dus; White, Mortimer, Maturin, Thomson 3tus. Second Honors—Bridgford, Gerrard 3tus; Thomson, 2dus. Second Honors—Bridgford, Gerrard 3tus, Thomson 2dus; Salaman, Sheehy, Andrews 1mus; Netherton 2dus.
FIFTH OR ENGLISH CLASS.
English Premiums—Higginson 1mus, Marshall.
First Honors—Higginson 1mus, Marshall, Hall 1mus, Hall 3dus. Second Honors—Darley 3dus, Smythe

at home, and, by provoking a struggle, would incur the risk of a revolution. As for Spain, she has enough to do to hold her ground in that contest in which a wily Emperor entangled her. She is hemmed in at Ceuta, unable to listen to the cries of Rome.

Such is an outline of a Pamphlet most important in the topics it treats of, in the source from which it emanates, and in the policy it shadows forth. The mere fact that its publication was permitted in Paris is proof that the policy inculcated is identical with that held by the Emperor. No English minister has ever started so bold a plan as this. No English journalist advocated the virtual extinction of the Popedom, and the relegation of the Pope to cloistered contemplation and the study of the ruins. The eldest son of the Church pronounces the edict. They who fawned upon the Emperor, and subscribed for swords for his generals, knew neither the man nor the age.

The *Times* on the French Pamphlet on the Papal Question:—

Boccaccio tells a story of a Jew who, being half converted to Christianity, determined to make a journey to Rome, and to be decided by the results of his personal inspection. His Christian friends dreaded the effect upon his mind of the disorders he was sure to witness there, but, to their astonishment, he returned converted. He had never seen, he said, anything half so scandalous as the abuses of the Roman Court and Government, and a religion which could survive and spread under such auspices must be, indeed, divine, for all that human means could effect was used against it in vain by its own leaders and chiefs. This is one way of interpreting the wonderful discrepancy between the spiritual pretensions and temporal performances of the Holy See. For our own part, living as we do in an age of Protestantism, we should rather incline to the belief which seems to have been entertained by the friends of the Jew, and to hold that a Government which sinks so immeasurably below the level of other Governments in temporal matters, and whose spiritual merits elude any such test, is rather to be judged by what we do see than by what we do not, and may fairly be supposed to be as little desirable in the one case as in the other. The Irish Catholics exactly invert this position, and, instead of arguing from the defects of the temporal to the fallibility of the spiritual, invert the inference; and, starting from the position that the spiritual rule of the Pope must be good, infer, logically enough, that his temporal rule cannot be bad. It is in vain that proofs of the most convincing kind are accumulated; the devout controversialist refuses to be refuted, and declares, in spite of reason and fact, that the people of the Romagna have no ground of complaint.

The French Pamphlet, or rather the Manifesto of the French Government, which we published yesterday, admits one-half of the position of the Irish Roman Catholics, and denies the other. It admits the infallibility, but traces from that very infallibility the mischiefs which afflict the Roman State. The Government is so very bad because the Pope, considered in his spiritual capacity, is so very good, and, as this union of the worst and the best must endure for ever, unless the Pope is to descend from the rank of a sovereign, the French Pamphlet very reasonable proposes to minimise the evil of this bad, but necessary Governments by giving it as few subjects as possible. Certainly, the prospect which the Pamphlet holds out to the inhabitants of Rome is not a very cheerful one. They will have no army, no representation, no press, no magistracy. Their occupations will be contemplation, the arts, the preservation of their ruins, and prayer. They will live among the urns and cerements of antiquity. When not praying or contemplating they are to employ themselves in groping amid the foundations of their city, and discriminating between the ruined masses which owe their origin to the feudal barons, the Exarchs of Ravenna, the Goths, or the Lower Empire; in studying the legends of Saints, and wandering through some hundreds of desolate churches. If this is not enough for them, they may aspire to the dignity of a Town Councillor or an Alderman in the Roman Corporation. On the other hand, as the Papal Government is to be maintained by the contributions of the great Catholic Powers, they will have, so long as those Powers shall be punctual tributaries, few taxes to pay, a brilliant Court, an exemption from war, such as was enjoyed by the Delphians in ancient Greece, and a Government which, however bad when exercised over millions, will be truly paternal with regard to thousands. In fact, these people of Rome seem destined to be a great deal better or a great deal worse than the rest of the human race, with only one real consolation for political slavery and individual extinction—that they will live in a place in which, so long as the malaria allows it to be inhabited at all, money will be easily made, and monotony relieved by brilliant spectacles and a constant throng of strangers. They are to be victims for the rest of the human race, and the rest of the human race ought certainly to do everything in its power to alleviate their destiny.

These speculations are, no doubt, interesting and curious, though somewhat poetical and imaginative when put forth by the Government of a great nation on the eve of an European Congress; but they yield in interest to that part of the pamphlet which deals with the probable fortunes of the Romagna, and expounds the views of the Emperor of the French with regard to the most difficult questions of European policy. Arguing from his own peculiar point of view, he has arrived at the conclusion that not only for the benefit of the people of the Romagna, but also for the benefit of the Pope, these provinces ought never to return under the dominion of the successors of St. Peter. The Romagna ought to be separated from the Papacy—first, because the Pope ought not to have many subjects; secondly, because it is already separated; and thirdly, and principally, because there is no European Power that dares to prevent the separation. Upon the whole, we have read this pamphlet with considerable satisfaction. It is very probable that the Emperor of the French has for some time hesitated between Austria and England—between a liberal and a reactionary policy; but we read in these sentences the promise of a cordial understanding between the two countries in the coming deliberations. We have arrived, though by very different courses, at the same practical conclusion. England will protest, upon the principles of 1688—upon the principles on which her own Government is founded—against any attempt to force the Sovereigns they have rejected upon the people of the Duchies and the Romagna. France arrives at the same conclusion through a much longer and more complicated course of reasoning, but still we are satisfied with that conclusion, and not too careful to examine its premises. It may be that such a declaration should in strict decorum have been reserved for the European Congress. We leave others to cavil on forms and ceremonies; enough for us if there is a reasonable probability that the two great European Powers will be found arranged side by side in defence of the rights of the Italian people, and that Protestant England will find a hearty and efficient support in the Emperor of Catholic France.

The *Morning Herald* on the *Times* as the Exclusive Organ of the Whig Government:—

A loan or a tax, fortifications or a moveable force; these are the questions set before the public by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for consideration. We do not say these propositions have been made through the regular channel of Parliament. Everybody knows that the august body is not now sitting. Indeed, its members are rather bent, at the present moment, on fortifying themselves personally with the comforts of the season than on any intricate speculation of Mr. Gladstone on the defences of the country. Nor have the notions referred to been thrown out at any public banquet or festive scene as a bait to our more active political anglers. The official notice comes through the usual ministerial organ. We are getting quite French in our manner of conducting the Government, and for political information we must patiently await the announcement of the official issue, that is, the leading department of the *Times* newspaper. It is true this does not look very constitutional or English; it is not even dignified or prudent, there is only a small cunning about it; but one must not expect regularity or the maintenance of the usages of a free state, where a Cabinet is put to every shift and contrivance to hold together. It is really too bad, however, to have our Government administered in this bureaucratic manner, while a set of demagogues are from time to time found brawling through the country about the extension of liberty, even to a republican level. Do they know that the system pursued by the Whigs is one of pure despotism? Their acts are not indeed absolute, but their method is so. They dare not play the tyrant, but they subject and habituate the people to the ways of tyranny. It is no light change in administration to employ the leading columns of a powerful daily journal instead of the regular channels of Government. In this we may be living under an imperial autocracy, while in name we are said to be swayed by even a latitudinarian Liberalism. We must enter our protest against this perversion of the legitimate uses of the press to the selfish purposes of the weakest of Cabinets. What ought to be an enlightened national opinion is only the narrow utterance of a weak party. It is in vain that we protest against the absolutism of French rule while our own Government is conducted, as far as possible, on the same admonitory system.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

This celebrated band of performers are about to visit Dublin for a short period, and will give their first entertainment in the Rotundo, on Monday next, Dec. 26th. The programme, while embracing many of the pieces so much admired when they last visited Dublin, contains several new songs and dances. Their imitation of Jullien's Band is inimitable, and would alone well repay a visit.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Windsor, Dec. 23.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, skated on the ice in the Home-park this morning. The Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen was present, attended by Lady Macdonald and the Hon. Horatia Stopford.

The Duc de Nemours, with the Comte d'Eu and the Duc d'Alençon, visited her Majesty.

The customary Royal bounty and gate alms were issued on Friday and Saturday last, and on Monday and Tuesday in the current week, to the aged and meritorious poor in the various districts and parishes in and round London, at the Almonry-office, in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, under the orders of the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sub-Almoner, by Mr. Joseph Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of his Majesty's Almonry in Ordinary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Devereux have arrived from their seat in Wexford, and are staying on a visit with the Right Honourable the Attorney-General.

We regret to hear that Lord Panmure is suffering in Edinburgh from an attack of gout unusually severe and protracted.

We are glad to announce to the friends of Captain Lopdell, that he is progressing favourably from the accident he met with when hunting with the Galway Blazers at Morrives, on the 9th inst., and hopes to be soon quite convalescent.

Thanks.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools—To the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, for £5, annual subscription. Messrs. Ferrier, Pollock, and Co., £5; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., £2; Miss Orr, £2; Thomas Dunnill, Esq., £1; J. T. Purser, Esq., £1; W. R. LeFanu, Esq., 10s., per Mr. Wood, collector, office, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ church-place.

The Assistant Secretary to the Strangers' Friend Society—To Henry Bewley, Esq., for £5; Alderman Atkinson, for £3; and to Sir Edward Borough, Bart., £1, in aid of the funds.

The Clergy of St. Mary's—To the Committee of the North City Coal Fund, for three tons of coal to be distributed among the poor of the parish.

The Rev. B. Gibson—To Mrs. Wheatley, for blankets, quilts and provisions, for 18 poor families in St. Mary's Parish; also to Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., for £1, and Robert Green, Esq., £1, for the relief of the poor of St. Mary's Parish.

From the Rev. Doctor Sadleir—For the following annual, subscriptions to the Christmas charities connected with the Parish of Castleknock and Clonsilla already received: Gilbert Burns, Esq., £15; Colonel and Mrs. Hill, £6; Major Leach, £5; Frederick Pemberton, Esq., £3 10s.; Doctor Maguire, £3; George Wade, Esq., £3; Miss Rathbourne, £2.

Father Chiniquy's Colony.—The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions, which he has lodged in the Royal Bank, for the Relief of St. Anne's Colony, State of Illinois:—Mrs. Groves Grady, per the Rev. J. H. Powell, £1; a Friend, per do., £1; Mrs. Fussell, 5s.; a Friend, per do., 10s.; the Misses Mansfield, per do., 9s.; Miss C. Gibson, per do., 3s.; Miss E. Gibson, per do., 3s.; a descendant of a French Huguenot, 1s.; Mrs. John Perry, £5; a Friend, 18s.; Friends, 10s.; T. A. Whitney, Esq., £3; B, 5s.: previously acknowledged, £51 6s. Further contributions are earnestly requested.

Army.

Captain C. S. Akers, R.E., late in command of the 25th company of Royal Engineers, has joined head-quarters, Brompton Barracks, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The East India troopship Earl of Hardwicke, 1,000 tons, Commander Knox, arrived at Gravesend on Thursday morning from Madras, having on board a large party of sick and wounded troops, belonging to various cavalry and infantry regiments now serving in Madras, together with a number of soldiers who have accepted their discharge from the East India Company's service under the Royal proclamation. The Earl of Hardwicke embarked her troops at Madras on the 1st of September last, and sailed for England on the 3rd of the same month; she touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of October, and sailed on the 25th, the passage to the Thames occupying 111 days. The number of troops who embarked at Madras was 175 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, 12th (Prince of Wales's) Lancers, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 1st Royals, 43rd Light Infantry, 44th Regiment, 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, 66th Regiment, 68th Light Infantry, and 74th Highlanders, with men belonging to various East India regiments who have claimed their discharge, the whole under the command of Capt. J. Falconers, 74th Highlanders, Lieut. L. Eames, 66th Regiment, and Lieut. A. B. Trimmer, 44th Regiment. During the voyage there were four deaths and one birth on board, the deaths including one sergeant and one man of the 68th Light Infantry, one man of the 1st Royals, and one man of the 44th Regiment. The wounded and disabled troops, to the number of 135 men of all ranks, were disembarked at Gravesend yesterday, and conveyed to Fort Pitt, Chatham, and on their arrival were inspected by Surgeon-Major T. P. Matthew, when 23 men were ordered into hospital for medical treatment, and the remainder sent to the invalid establishment at St. Mary's to await their discharge. The Royal Artillery were forwarded to Woolwich. A number of the men admitted into hospital are suffering from ophthalmia, which appears to be very prevalent among the troops arriving from the East Indies.

The Navy.

The screw steamship Edgar, 91, Flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine, left Plymouth on Wednesday for Portland.

The screw steamship Nile, 90, Captain Wilmot, was towed by the Confiance and Zephyr on Wednesday from Plymouth Sound into Hamoaze. The attempt on Tuesday was postponed in consequence of the heavy weather.

Gen. Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant at Woolwich on Thursday, attended at the Regimental Schools and presided at a meeting of the officers of the Royal Artillery, for the purpose of raising a sum of money to defray the expense of providing a sumptuous feast for the children belonging to the garrison. The General, with his usual liberality, subscribed the sum of £5, and each of the officers presented from £1 to £2. A most bountiful treat was accordingly provided, consisting of tea, cake, bread and butter, and fruit, and the day was one of infinite amusement. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers, and the regimental band was in attendance. The breaking-up for the Christmas holidays, for which the treat was intended, was accordingly kept up with much innocent and appropriate amusement.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—James Flanagan, surgeon, to the Victory; William H. Maunsell, master's assistant, to the Ariadne; Henry Payne, promoted to be acting first-class assistant-engineer in the Racoon; John Critchley, promoted to be acting second-class assistant-engineer in the Gannet; George Bull, to be acting second-class assistant-engineer for temporary service in the Pitt; Francis Charles Master has been nominated to a naval cadetship.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Sir Charles Compton Domville, Baronet, D.L., has been appointed a magistrate for Dorsetshire, on the recommendation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Sir Charles will be High Sheriff of Dublin County in the ensuing year.

LABOUR AND KNOWLEDGE—LABOUR AND REST.

Two lectures delivered by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier—William Curry and Co., Dublin.

The name of the author is of itself enough to recommend this pamphlet to general attention. No man has done more, or exerted himself more perseveringly, in every good and Christian cause than Joseph Napier. But, on reading over the work, we find that there is scarcely a topic of social interest which the author has not touched upon, and, we can truly say, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. To young men's associations and societies for mutual improvement, these lectures will be a valuable auxiliary. They contain numerous practical hints, most valuable for the guidance of individual life. We give the following extract to show at once the clear style and the Christian spirit with which the book is written:—

"The whole mechanism, material, intellectual, moral, and religious, should move with uniform and well regulated speed, else it is liable to break up by the defect or excess of action in any one department. How wonderful is the lesson taught in the beautiful consistency of God's providential bounty! Facility of intercourse and production has been accompanied by the corresponding increase of gold, so recently discovered *at the very crisis* at which it was required, to regulate the scale of prices, and render our general progress so available to promote the increase of human happiness. Without this there might have been a great derangement of the dealings of mankind; and by the diminution of prices (regulated as they are by the supply of gold), much distress might have been occasioned by the very means of multiplying production. It is by the diligent observation of the laws which so graciously regulate human progress, by assigning to everything its proper time and place, and by a dutiful obedience to the enlightened policy and the combinations which these laws commend, that we may hope to keep our position in the advancing march of civilisation. We stand before the world as a great and privileged people—between the Old and the New World—a hand for each, a heart for both. We have inaugurated the free intercourse of nations. Our mission is, in the very spirit of Christianity, to carry peace and prosperity to every part of the habitable globe; and it is gratifying to find, at the Conference now taking place at Brussels, that the great privilege and duty of free intercourse, and its action on the well-being of nations, have been so ably and so largely acknowledged and advocated. From this we may reasonably expect still happier results."

PURDON'S IRISH FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' ALMANAC FOR 1860.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

This really useful Almanac has just been published by Messrs. Purdon, the spirited proprietors of the *Farmers' Gazette*.

It comprises a complete epitome of both farming and gardening operations for every month in the year, with valuable statistics, showing the expense of different modes of measuring, &c. It also contains carefully compiled tabular estimates of the expense of the thorough draining of land, rules for the measurement of timber and weighing of hay, cures for diseases in horses, cows, and sheep. In short, it appears to contain all possible information on every branch of either Horticulture or Agriculture. As a book of reference, it will be equally valuable to the farmer of many acres, or to the modest tiller of a cottage garden.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

INDIA.

The advices by the Bombay mail are to November 26th. The reports of the actual state of the rebel army in Nepaul are most contradictory. It was not known whether the Nana was at their head or whether he was dead. Her Majesty's 54th Regiment had proceeded to the frontier, and one or two engagements had taken place, with the usual result of the rebels retiring to the jungle. About 8,000 or 10,000 Ghoorkas, with 40 guns, were about to join the army, and it was expected that the discomfiture of the rebels would be quickly and speedily established. Their effective forces were estimated at 3,000. Insurrections were going on in other parts of India, and it was believed that some of these movements would not be checked without a good deal of bloodshed. The state of the British Army in the Bombay Presidency was excellent. The Government was directing its attention to the establishment of sanitary barracks at the Hill stations. Lord Canning's camp was expected to be at Delhi about Christmas. An order had been issued, granting furloughs to non-commissioned officers, to be limited to five per cent. for each corps.

Ceptain Betan, of the Bengal Artillery, was murdered, on the 9th of November, by robbers, while travelling in the Punjaub.

The English mail of October 18th reached Bombay on the 13th of November.

The Commercial Circulars, dated Bombay, November 10th, report a very brisk demand for cotton at reduced prices. Large supplies are shortly expected. Large purchases had been made in wool, at higher prices. Demand for linseed inactive, but no advance, as supplies were large. The export market generally buoyant, and a large amount of business done at good prices. Imports generally depressed in consequence of heavy arrivals of piece goods and twists. Glasgow goods in better inquiry. Market for metals rather unfavourable. No improvement in woollens. Stocks of coals running out, and prices well maintained. Freights had receded—quotations to Liverpool 17s. 6d. to 20s. for cotton; 15s. to 17s. 6d. for seeds advanced.

FRANCE.

The event of the day at Paris, on Tuesday, was the publication of the Imperial pamphlet on the temporalisation of the Pope. It was not issued until the afternoon.

HUNGARY.

It was rumoured at Paris yesterday, that a revolution had broken out in Hungary. A Vienna letter says, military preparations continue to be made against the agitation apprehended in Hungary. Several regiments of heavy cavalry, which had been kept on a war footing, have been marched towards the old frontiers separating Austria from Hungary. The Minister of Justice has given orders for the prosecution of the president of the Protestant assembly held at Karnack, and all the persons who took an active part in the proceedings there.

SARDINIA AND THE CONGRESS.

Turin, Dec. 23rd.—The King signed to-day the nomination of Count Cavour and M. De Sambrois as Plenipotentiaries of Sardinia at the Congress.

THE RED SEA.

The *Journal des Debats* say the port in the Red Sea recently ceded to France is the most favourable port for communicating with the interior of the states of the Emperor thereof, who presides over the greater part of Abyssinia; moreover, it commends the Aden route, and possesses excellent anchorage ground,

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A fire, involving the loss of four lives, and serious injury to several persons, occurred on the premises of Mr Hook, Little George-street, Westminster, early yesterday morning.

The eldest son of the Duke Deckemours, now seventeen years of age, has entered the army as sub-lieutenent. He is about to proceed to Morocco.

MR. COBDEN AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

Mr. Cobden, M.P., had a lengthened audience of the Emperor of the French at the Tuileries on Wednesday last.

ARMY EXAMINATION.

War-Office, December 23rd.—The next examination of candidates for direct Commissions in the Army will be held on Wednesday, February 1st, 1860, and following days.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department.—Notes issued, £30,757,625; total, £30,757,625; Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities £3,459,900; Gold Coin, &c. £16,282,625; total £30,757,625.

Banking Department.—Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000; Rest £3,148,926; Public Deposits, £9,575,026; other Deposits, £13,310,224; 7-day, &c., £756,107; total. £41,343,283; Government Securities £10,925,157; other Securities £19,586,996; Notes, £10,112,015; Gold and other Coin, 719,115; total, £41,343,283.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Friday—12-10 p.m.—Funds open with an improved tendency. Rentes 70-45.

3-30 p.m.—Market has been rather animated, and closed firm. Rentes 70-50, being an advance since yesterday of 15c.

London Tallow, Dec. 23.—Market steady at 58s, spot and year; and 57s 6d. spring.

Liverpool Weekly Produce, Friday, Dec. 23.—Sugar quiet, but firm; sales which have been limited show no change in price. Coffee—At the public sale of Jamaica, on Friday, about 100 tierces found buyers, the lower qualities realising full prices, while the better sorts were not so much in request; total sales of Jamaica for the week reached 195 tierces and 15 brls., at 58s to 63s for ordinary to good raw, and 72s to 105s for low to fine; middling, for export kinds, demand continues good; and 1,200 bags of Bahia have been sold, to arrive, at 50s per cwt., from quay. Rice—Little demand experienced from the trade, and transactions are again on a very small scale. Tallow—Quiet, without change in value, and sales are trifling in extent at quotations.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 23.—6,000 bales of cotton sold, including 500 on speculation and for exportation. Market heavy at yesterday's quotations.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.

In the Congress England will protest upon the principles on which her whole Government is founded, against any attempt to force the Sovereigns that they have rejected upon the people of the Duchies and the Romagna. France arrives at the same conclusion through a much longer and complicated course of reasoning.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PAPACY.

Austria, it must be remembered, is still the right arm of the Papacy, and the state of the whole system in Italy. The *Post* says there is little doubt the plan of restricting the temporal sovereignty of the Pope to the city of Rome, would be speedily realised if the will of the French Emperor alone had to be taken into account, but the interests of the Papacy are so closely interwoven with those of the whole Catholic world, that even the resolution of the sovereign, by the presence of whose troops it is only possible for the Pontiff to dwell in security in his own capital, cannot be regarded as claiming a definite and final character in the settlement of a question in which all Christendom possesses an equal right to be heard.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The *Herald* hails with pleasure the great Imperial pamphlet on the Popedom, but thinks that a powerful opposition must be expected to the territorial disruption of the Papal States.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN MEXICO.

In reply to a memorial from English merchants trading with Mexico, for protection of their interests, Lord John Russell says that her Majesty's Government are endeavouring to come to some understanding with other powers, respecting the advice to be offered, and assures the memorialists that no opportunity will be lost of interfering by counsel, with a view to bring about a termination of the present devastating and sanguinary war. His Lordship alludes to the difficulty of ascertaining which is *de facto* Government, as Great Britain and France acknowledges the President who has possession of Mexico and the United States.

MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay mail has just arrived in London. The steamer Columbia reached Aden on the 18th instant, with advices from Calcutta to the 23rd November, and from Shaghai to the 12th idem. The exchange at that port is quoted 6s. 7¼d., showing little variation. The letters are expected in London towards the latter end of next week.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The *Times'* City Article says—In the freight market during the past week there has been a steady business, and again the sailings, here and at Liverpool, have exceeded the shipping placed on the berths by about 8,000 tons, and without any reduction in terms. Goods are coming forward freely for shipment to Australia. For Calcutta and Madras there are large quantities in the market, and engagements are made at good rates.

CHRISTMAS.

Common Law Offices will be closed to-morrow for three days.

On Monday next the Baltic Coffee House will be closed immediately after the morning delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Daily News* says, the opinion expressed in the French pamphlets on the question of restoring the Romagna to the Pope, will be approved by the British Government and people. France will not use force to compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects. She will not permit Austria to interfere, that would be to shed the blood of French soldiers for vain glory, and to make French heroism sterile. Such an inconsistency, such a degradation, can never be part of the policy of France.

The *Times* treats the pamphlet as a manifest of the French Government, and regards it as a proof that the Emperor has abandoned a re-actionary for a liberal policy, and that he chooses the English rather than the Austrian policy in the coming deliberation at Paris. This promises a cordial understanding between the two countries.

DEATH OF FREDERICK G. EVELYN, ESQ.

A painful feeling has been produced among the members of the University by the melancholy death of Mr. Fredrick G. Evelyn, formerly Scholar of Trinity College. Mr. Evelyn entered the University from the Royal School of Enniskillen, and soon became known as a sound and accomplished classical scholar. After a highly successful undergraduate course he obtained at his degree examination the almost unprecedented distinction of *two* first gold medals—one in classics, the other in logics and ethics. More recently his studies were devoted to political economy and law. He obtained two first prizes in the same year in the Law School of Trinity College, and was also first prizeman in political economy. He was afterwards elected Barrington lecturer on the latter science by the Statistical Society of Dublin. Those who were present at the meeting of the British Association in this city will probably remember the ready eloquence and masculine logic with which he defended his economic views in the statistical section of that learned body.

Mr. Evelyn was called to the Bar in Easter Term, 1858. His friends anticipated for him no ordinary share of distinction in professional, perhaps also in political, life. But these brilliant hopes are now extinguished by his death at the early age of twenty-nine years. The symptoms of pulmonory disease having shown themselves some time since, he visited Spain and Italy to enjoy the advantage of a southern climate. He has of late resided in the south of England, where the melancholy event we are recording took place on the 15th inst. His loss is deplored by a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his personal and social qualities.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SAUNDER'S NEWS-LETTER.

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your paper, on behalf of the poor and destitute, whose sufferings during this inclement season can scarcely be realised by those who have not actually seen them shivering in their scanty clothing and their fireless rooms, to appeal to the proprietors of those great marts of our city who have not yet followed the example so nobly set them by Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., but whose palatial houses testify to the liberal support they have received from all classes of their fellow-citizens. Let them do likewise, and this will be a memorable year in the annals of the poor, and will not be forgotten in that book where a cup of cold water given in our Lord's name is registered in characters of light which shall shine for ever.—Yours,

23rd December, 1859. CARITAS.

The Snowstorm.—The blockade of the main line between Edinburgh and Berwick still continues, although the most active exertions have been made to clear the snow from that part of the line where the stoppage has taken place, between the Innerwick and Cockburnspath, east of Dunbar, and to extricate the snowed up trains. Last night's London express train arrived here three hours after its usual time, having been compelled to take long route *via* Kelso.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.—The French Cabinet has, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress will not take place before the 19th January next. Yesterday Prince Metternich paid his official visit to H.I.H. the Princess Mathilde.

THE CONGRESS.

Naples, Thursday.—The Commander Carafat, not being Minister of State, but only *ad interim* Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King has definitively appointed the Marquis de Antonini as his first, and the Chevalier Cianofari as Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

M. DE LAGUERRONIERE'S PAMPHLET.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its principal editor, Graudguillot, approving in general the contents of the pamphlet, "Le Pope et le Congress;" declaring, however, a resolve to combat some of the propositions made by the author.

CASUALTY.

Coronella, arrived off yesterday, reports having passed on the 20th inst., at 9 a.m., 60 miles west of Cape Clear, a barque waterlogged and abandoned; roundhouse on deck; bulwarks, rudder, stern and mainmast carried away; mizen mast, mizen topmast, and about 20 feet of foremast standing.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Friday.

There was a small supply and a very firm market at our corn exchange to-day, and we note no alteration in the currencies of Tuesday.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats,	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 21s 0d	Rapeseed,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn per	
Rye,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480lbs.	31s 0d to 33s 0d

Cork Butter Market, Dec. 23.—Firsts, 121s.; seconds, 117s.; thirds, 105s.; fourths, 103s.; fifths, 90s.; sixths, 68s. 800 in market.

Cork Corn Market, Dec. 23.—White wheat, 26s 0d to 28s 0d; red wheat, 24s to 25s 6d; barley, 17s 0d to 20s 0d; oats, 11s 8d to 14s 4d.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 23.—Sales of week 44,500 bales, including 1,800 on speculation, and 4,600 for export. Fair upland 1-16th, Mobile & Orleans ⅛ below last Friday. Stock, 427,000; imports, 37,726; of the week, 75,155. Sales to-day probably about 5,000 or 6,000 bales. Market very quiet.

Liverpool Corn Market, Dec. 23.—Quite a holiday market. Holders firm, and buyers indifferent. In sales passing full prices were realised. (From Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Baddock's report.)

London Corn Market, Dec. 23.—Weather fine. Supplies of all grain very small. All grain very firm at Monday's rates, but no trade doing.

Usborne's Report.—At this day's market supplies of foreign grain small, weather unaltered. Wheat, English no change to quote, foreign firm, and buyers find they must pay full prices. Floating cargoes accumulating off coast, and sellers seem inclined to hold off for a day or two. Flour 31s. for Norfolk selling value. Indian corn no change; the supplies increase at port of call. Barley, arrival almost all sold on passage, prices for cargoes on sale unaltered. Rye inquired for from Continent. Peas and beans unsatisfactory demand.

Wakefield Corn Market, Dec. 23.—Moderate show of wheat. Trade quiet, at last week's prices. No material change in other articles.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Stesian ski, Ibraila; Countess of Seaford, Odessa; Hunter, Ibraila; Bohemian (s.s.), Liverpool for Portland, and proceeded; Kangaroo (s.s.), Liverpool for New York, and proceeded; Propeller (s.s.), Milford, off—Coronella, Monte Video, went to Birkenhead. Sailed—Jane Peris, London; Woodcock, Belfast.

Waterford.—Arrived—Malvina (s.), Belfast; Polka, Fulmo; City of Paris (s.), Milford. Sailed—Laty Louisa, Tralee; Brisk, Cardiff; Devon, Cardiff.

Belfast.—Casualty—The Semaphore (s.s.), for this port, has been in collision with the (s.) Blenheim, off the Calf of Man, and had three plates on the starboard side broken. None of the cargo said to be damaged. Blenheim proceeded to Liverpool.

The MacMahon Sword.—As straws may tell what way the wind blows, so a sixpenny subscription may inform us how many "patriots" are willing to make a little sacrifice to show how much they hate the Saxon and the Protestant. Some time ago the *Nation* and the *Irishman*, the war journals of the Phœnix clubs, proposed in their wisdom to raise a fund for the purchase of a sword for the Marshal Duke of Magenta. Now, a more absurd project never was hatched, even in the brains of an incendiary *redacteur*; and we confess we thought it would fall dead upon the treason market. Slowly the subscriptions dribbled in, by pennies, and fourpences, and sixpenny pieces. Priests sent in small sums contributed at the rate of a penny a-head. Scarcely in any case did a single subscription exceed a shilling; and the total collected may, therefore, be taken as a tolerable test, not of the amount of disloyalty, but of the number of the disaffected in Ireland. We did imagine that when all came to be told, not £50 would be the aggregate, but in this, we regret to say, we were mistaken. The *Nation* and the *Irishman* have returned to the treasurer of the MacMahon Sword Fund the accounts of sums received by them; and we are amazed to find that the contributions to the *Nation* were £310 12s., and to the *Irishman* £176 12s. 4d. The total is, therefore, £487 4s. 4d. Now, it may be taken for granted that every pound of this represents 80 contributors; and the grand total who have thus been ingeniously led to make an anti-English demonstration would be—say in round numbers 40,000. Some of the Roman Catholic journals are making light of this contribution, and putting it that, at a shilling a-head, the total represents under 10,000 men. We calculate differently; but even on the lowest reckoning we think the result too serious to be overlooked, and, instead of proving that the heart of the country is sound, it demonstrates that rebellious teachers find apt and willing scholars in Ireland. The Government should consider these things. The absurd project of a MacMahon sword was but a mask to test the disloyalty of the people; and whether 10,000 or 40,000 have given a sign of disaffection, it is enough that a nucleus of sedition exists, which may any day prove troublesome, if not dangerous. —*Belfast News Letter*.

The Weather—The Frost.—The frost still continues very severe, and on last (Thursday) evening a heavy fog prevailed. Several young men were engaged skating last night on the ice on the ponds between Thompson's Bank and the Ballymena Railway. A few of them carried lamps, and tar barrels were burned close to the ponds. A number of individuals, including some young ladies, were present watching the skaters. —*Belfast News-Letter*.

Painful Elopement.—The wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. for King's Lynn, has eloped with one of the family domestics. The lady has a fortune in her own right of £500,000. Proceedings have been commenced with a view to a divorce.

Alloa.—Melancholy Suicide.—On Thursday forenoon Mr. M'Laren, farmer, Park, near Alloa, and who had only entered upon his lease of the Park Farm at Martinmas last, was found dead in one of his outhouses, suspended by the neck with a cord affixed to the joisting of the roof. Mr. M'Laren was unmarried, was very generally respected, and formerly leased a farm in the vicinity of Glasgow.—*Globe*.

Search for Arms—Wednesday, Dec. 21.—The Constabulary stationed in Roscrea, and the stations adjoining, have for the last two days been engaged, under the charge of Mr. Healy, S.I., in searching for arms in the townland of Cullowhill, adjoining the Queen's County. Some guns were discovered, and in the townland of Timertha, and lands adjacent, lying between Roscrea and Shinrone, fire-arms of different kinds were found in three houses; one of them is in the immediate neighbourhood of where a recent outrage was committed the robbery of a man named Stapleton.

Accident from Fire-arms.—We very much regret to learn that an accident, though providentially not of a very serious nature, occured yesterday to James Kingsley, Esq., of Knigh Cottage, while out in company with other gentlemen cock-shooting. A fine bird was raised when one of the party hurriely discharged his piece ar it, and Mr. Kingsley being unfortunately in the direction taken by the cock, received a portion of the contents in the face and arm, this left eye escaping by a miracle. We are happy however to be informed that under the skilful treatment of Dr. Frith, of this town, Mr. Kingsley is doing well.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

Glasgow University.—The Earl of Elgin, who was lately elected Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, delivered his inaugural address to the senatus and students yesterday afternoon (Thursday) in the City Hall. Besides the students, there were present a vast number of the *elite* of the city, so much so that the large hall was crowded to excess. The address was brilliant, practical, and useful; but it was impossible to write out even an abridged report in time for the Ardrossan steamer.—*Correspondent*.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

The new pamphlet issued in Paris under this title is said to be by M. Laguerronie, whose pamphlet, *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, preceded the war, and to a great extent foreshadowed the ideas afterwards embodied in the Treaty of Villafranca

The pamphlet asserts, in the first place, that it is essential to the spiritual dignity and independence of the Pope that he should be an independent sovereign.

. . . The spiritual powet, the seat of which is at Rome, cannot be displaced without shaking the political Power, not only in the Catholic States, but in all Christian States. The writer admits the difficulties of the case, "How can the Pope be at the same time Pontiff and King? How can the man of the Gospel, who forgives, be the man of the law who punishes? How can the Head of the Church, who excommunicates heretics, be the head of the State, who protects freedom of conscience?"

"Thus, not only is it not necessary that his territory should be of large extent, but we think that it is even essential that it should be limited. The smaller the territory, the greater will be the Sovereign."

"The temporal power of the Pope is necessary and legitimate; but it is incompatible with a State of any extent. It is only possible, if exempt from all the ordinary conditions of power—that is to say, from everything that constitutes its activity, its development, its progress. It must exist without an army, without a Parliament, so to say, without a code of laws or a court of justice. It is a distinct system, and which approaches nearer to family authority than to the Government of a people."

The city of Rome is the natural centre of such a Government.

"Another very important point is that the Catholic religion does not remain exclusively at the charge of the subjects of the Pontifical Government. The Pope is the spiritual Sovereign of all his flock; it would not be equitable that the necessary expenses to maintain the splendour which appertains to the majesty of the Head of the Church should be supported by the populations of his States. It it for the Catholic Powers to provide the means which concern them all by a large tribute paid to the Holy Father. His budget will thus not be exclusively Roman, and will be international, like his authority, which in a religious point of view is recognised and respected everywhere where the dogma which he represents is the law of consciences. Moreover, if the subjects of the Pope are deprived of a political existence, they will be indemnified, on the other hand, by a most paternal government, by the exemption from taxation, by the moral greatness of their country, which is the centre of the Catholic faith, and by the presence of a Court the brilliancy of which, necessary for the double Majesty of the Pontiff and of the Prince, will be maintained by the means of liberal tributes paid by the Catholic Powers of Europe. These considerations have surely some value, and, after all, under such a system, with such advantages, and with the chance of having great Popes, such as history records, it will always be an honour to call oneself a Roman citizen.—*Civus Romanus*.

"Necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope;

"Necessity of divesting it as much as possible of all the responsibilities incumbent upon a Government, and of placing the Head of the Church in a sphere where his spiritual authority can neither be shackled nor compromised by his political authority.

"Necessity to achieve this, or restricting instead of extending his territory, and of diminishing rather than increasing the number of his subjects.

"Necessity of giving to the population of these States, thus deprived of the advantage of a political existence, compensations by a paternal and economical administration:—

"Such is, in a few words, the substance of what we have endeavoured to demonstrate in the preceding pages."

After pointing out that the Romagna legitimately belongs to the Pontiff, the writer says:—

"We ourselves are of the opinion that the separation of the Romagna would not tend to diminish the temporal power of the Pope. His territory, it is true, would be diminished, but his political authority, disencumbered of a resistance which paralyses it, would not be weakened, but morally strengthened. For, let us repeat it, the authority of the Head of the Church does not lie in the extent of a territory which he cannot retain except by the support of foreign arms.

"There is only one intervention that can be regular, efficacious, and legitimate—it is that of the whole of Europe, united in a Congress to decide all the questions that affect the modifications of territory or the revision of treaties.

"The Congress of Paris has full power to alter what was settled by the Congress of Vienna. Europe, combined at Vienna in 1815, gave the Romagna to the Pope; Europe, combined at Paris in 1860, may decide otherwise in regard to it."

The writer then refers to the 20 years' occupation of Bologna by Austria, and intimates that the Pope would be only receiving "enemies" in receiving back the rebellious Romagnese. Even if this restoration were resolved on, how is it to be done? The Emperor of the French has tried his moral influence and failed. If force is to be used, who is to use it? France or Austria?

France! But she cannot do it. A Catholic nation, she would never consent to strike so serious a blow at the moral power of Catholicism. A liberal nation, she could not compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects.

The denomination of Austria in Italy is at an end. This is the grand result of our campaign, consecrated by the peace of Villafranca.

ADMISSION OF FREEMEN.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a court yesterday at the City Hall, for the admission of freemen. There were twenty-two admissions; eight additional claims were not admitted, the parties not having gone up.

Metropolitan Hall.—The Pulpit.—The Rev. John Hall will preach on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock afternoon service. Subject—"Peace on earth, good-will towards men." And the Rev. John C. Ramsay, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The subject for prayer and praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are:—I. Invocation of the Holy Spirit on the meeting and the city of Dublin. II. The Lord Lieutenant and the Government of Ireland. III. Personal Holiness. IV. Thanksgiving and Dedication.

St. Michan's Parish.—The parts of Dublin once most thriving, and indeed once most fashionable, it is well known, are now among the most wretched. Among those St. Michan's parish has a fearful pre-eminence. And it has come to this, that a parish which once included all the North side of Dublin; where primates, chancellors, judges, nobles, and bishops; where the wealthiest merchants resided, and the largest fortunes were made; from which were cut off by degrees St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and St. George's parishes—this large district of two hundred and ten streets and lanes, is now almost exclusively the abode of numberless poor, not noticed in any of the fashionable lists of charity. We print an appeal elsewhere.

The Poor at Christmas.—The clergy of St. Michael's parish beg to call the attention of the charitable among their fellow-citizens to the condition of the poor of that parish, amongst the largest, certainly the most destitute, in the city. At such a season of the year the miseries of the poor are most intense, and amidst the rejoicings of others they are most keenly felt. Let those who now enjoy "their good things" think of others who have only "evil things." Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. H. Monahan, Prebendary, 33, Westland-row; and by the Rev. James Andrew, 4, Blackhall-st, and the Rev. Thos. Jordan, 24, Grenville-street.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Kirwan, upon the body of Captain William D. Rowley, of the brig Margaret, of Belfast, who was drowned in the Liffey. It appeared from the evidence of the mate, Matthew Sweeny, that the deceased had been on shore on Thursday, and returned to the vessel between nine and ten o'clock at night, when he went into his berth perfectly sober. The mate slept in the same cabin, and heard breathing in the middle of the night; he, however, took no particular notice of it, and knew nothing more of the deceased until about seven o'clock yesterday morning, when he was informed that he was found drowned beside the vessel. William Keane, a boy on board the vessel, corroborated the mate's testimony, but stated that he supposed the captain had occasion to get up in the night, and that he fell accidentally into the water. Thomas Carty, of 26, North King-street, and John Kavanagh, a cargo porter, of Moss-street, having been separately examined, proved that early on yesterday morning they saw the body floating by the vessel, and assisted in taking it out of the water. It was then only that the crew of the vessel became aware of the death of their captain. Verdict—That the deceased was found drowned in the river Liffey, without any marks of violence, but as to how he got into the water the jury had no evidence to show. They believed, however, that it must have been accidentally. The captain was a fine-looking man, about 30 years of age, and left a wife and child in Belfast. A telegraphic despatch was sent, to intimate the melancholy occurrence to his family, and the body will be removed to Belfast this day.

Found Drowned.—A melancholy case of drowning occurred yesterday, at so early an hour in the morning as 5 o'clock. It appears that William D. Rowley, captain of the brig Margaret, of Belfast, lying at Sir John's-quay, in order to adjust some portion of the vessel's arrangements, rose from his bed, and, while leaning over the side of a small boat, accidentally lost his balance and was precipitated into the water. The body was found soon after, but life was extinct. The city coroner held an inques ton the body in the course of the day.

Mr. Overend, Q.C., in consequence of the decision of Sir John Coleridge on the dispute in reference to the last election for Pontefract, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Downpatrick Quarter Sessions.—The quarter sessions for this division of the county will commence on Tuesday morning next, the 27th inst., in the County Court-house, Downpatrick. The number of criminal cases is not large.—*Downshire Protestant*.

The Late Commander Lloyd.—We regret to announce the death of our respected citizen, Richard Lloyd, Esq., Commander Royal Navy. Although some years retired into private life, he has seen much service, having entered the navy at a very early age. Served in the expedition of Holland under the Duke of York; was at the blockade and capture of Cape Francois and Auxlaves, St. Domingo; at the storming of Copenhagen, and carried the colours, capturing the Island of Deseada; also at the capture of Guadaloupe and Martinique; was at New Orleans; commanded a barge at the attack and capture of the American flotilla on which occasion he had two men killed, and three wounded; was frequently employed in the boat service, and on one occasion received the thanks of Admiral Sir Harry Neale, then Commander in-Chief for cutting off from an armed convoy under the batteries Belleisle a Chase Maire, which opened a heavy fire. Captain Lloyd had been for some time in a declining state of health, but his sudden demise was unexpected by his afflicted family and friends.—"Cork Examiner."

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of Hardened Gum-coloured India-Rubber, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year [illegible] to 1858 begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.
Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a healthy tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.
Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts will be sufficient guarantee for his experience in all branches of his profession.
MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
73, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India rubber, as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 3s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-Street), Dublin. At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Ten per cent. is the reduction now accomplished in the prices of Leather, and all Boots in my establishments are correspondingly reduced from this date.
THOMAS DUNNE, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 8th.
CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His operations are strictly painless, and relief instantaneous.
The Boot department, [illegible] the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, stocked with the most suitable articles for the present, [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The pamphlet "Le Pope et le Congress," to which I alluded on Sunday, and which will appear to-morrow or the day after, begins to be talked of a good deal and to awaken curiosity. From the few remarks that have as yet appeared in the papers there is evidently a desire to make it appear as the production of an ecclesiastic. I have, however, reason to know, as I have already assured you, that it emanates from the same pen that produced the pamphlet "Napoleon III. et l'Italie"

A military solemnity of much interest to the troops who served in the Italian campaign took place a few days since at Vincennes. The 4th, 10th, and 19th battalions of Riflemen were assembled under arms to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honour, which was to be attached to the colours of the corps of which the 10th battalion had taken a stand of colours from the Austrians at the memorable battle of Solferino. Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st military division, superintended the ceremony. He formed the three battalions into one square, in the centre of which he placed himself with his Staff. The eagle of the Riflemen was brought to the Marshal, who reminded them of the brilliant conduct of the 10th battalion at Solferino; and the cross having been attached to the colours, was saluted with reiterated cheers by the officers and soldiers amidst a flourish of trumpets. The officers of the three battalions of Riflemen and of a battalion of the Imperial Guard assembled in the afternoon to drink punch. The senior major delivered an animated address, in which he referred to the gallant deeds of arms performed by the Riflemen in Africa, at Bomarsund, Sebastopol, Montebello, Magenta, and finally at Solferino. Toasts were drunk to the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, the Riflemen absent in France, Italy, and on their way to China. Some verses, composed by a lieutenant of the 4th battalion of Riflemen, were read by the author, and met with immense applause. The officers separated in the most perfect good humour.

The weather has become milder in Paris. A gentle thaw set in this morning, which has continued all day, but has yet the snow in the streets and on the tops of the houses is not all melted. Letters received from the provinces to-day are full of accounts of the unusual severity of the winter. A thermometer attached to a tree at Arras marked 23½ degrees centigrade below freezing point on Sunday afternoon last. A thermometer in the town of Arras marked 20¼ degrees below freezing point on Monday morning. The weather has been equally inclement in the south of France. At Avignon, on Friday, the inhabitants found themselves in full winter. The north wind brought with it an intense cold quite unusual in that climate. It became unsafe to walk in the streets from the number of chimney pots and tiles thrown from the houses. The fountains likewise were frozen—an occurrence very uncommon at Avignon. The weather is described as "fearful" for several days in the department of the Ariege. Snow fell in prodigious quantity, as if to compensate for the deficiency of late years. Wolves are beginning to make their appearance, and one was taken alive in the town of Foix.

The following letter, dated Gibraltar, Dec. 11, has been received in Paris :—

"The Moors were so convinced that the Spanish Commander-in-Chief is determined to occupy various positions on the coast as soon as his reinforcements arrive, that they give the Spanish troops encamped near Ceuta no rest. Although these attacks were anticipated, they, nevertheless, harass the Spaniards, and add to the difficulty of landing. 10,000 Moors fell like an avalanche on the 9th on the regiments employed in completing the entrenchments. These determined assailants were selected from the corps commanded by the Emperor's brother, who is posted between Tangier and Tetuan. They were vigorously repulsed with loss. The fall of several Spanish officers roused the fury of the men, who desire to advance into the country. The plan of Marshal O'Donnell is said to be to attack Tangier and Tetuan simultaneously, when, if he succeed, he will carry the war into the interior, and strike a decisive blow. General Prim is preparing to advance to secure the road to Tetuan, and protect the operations of the troops employed in opening the passage. In the meantime contrary winds prevent the landing of troops. Reports current in the Spanish camp of assistance afforded to the Moors, in officers and money, by the British Government, are too absurd to merit contradiction. The British Consul still continues at Tangier. He remains on shore during the day, and sleeps at night on board a British ship of war in the roads. I hope my next letter will be dated from Ceuta. There alone I shall be able to collect facts. By slipping through the tents of the Spanish camp I can study the soldier's life, and it will be easy for me to ascertain if it be true that the triple check experienced by the Moors has diminished their confidence."

The London evening mail of yesterday has not yet arrived in Paris.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome, in the *Patrie*, says :—

"Very contradictory rumours have been circulated here relative to the audience which the Pope lately accorded to Cardinal Savelli, President of the Finance Committee. I have made inquiries, and this is what I have learnt. The Finance Committee, with their president at their head, presented themselves at the Vatican, and through his Eminence began to offer their homage and assurances of devotedness to the Holy Father. The Cardinal soon plunged into business, and with much frankness expressed the regret experienced by the members of the committee at seeing that not only their former resolutions had not been carried out, but that they had been entirely set at nought. The Cardinal especially mentioned the enormous expenses which had just been incurred by the Minister of War. Scarcely had his Eminence entered on the subject when the Holy Father interrupted him, and in a few words told him that he already understood what he meant to say. The Cardinal, however, continued his harangue, and again his Holiness thought fit to interrupt him, and let him know that he already knew all about it. The interruption of the Pope produced no more effect than at first; the Cardinal was obstinate, and only stopped when he had entirely finished what he had to say. Then, by way of reply, the Holy Father gave every one his benediction, and the committee retired, headed by the Cardinal. I forgot to say that one of the most eminent members of the committee, generally believed to be the Prince———, returned, and going straight to the Pope, expressed to his Holiness the regret he felt at what had just taken place. The Prince in question declared that he had known nothing of the speech prepared by Cardinal Savelli, and that the other members of the committee were in the same state of ignorance; he assured the Pope that the step taken by his Eminence was a purely personal one. Soon after, Cardinal Savelli received a prohibition to appear at the Vatican until further orders, and he was enjoined to send as his substitute to the Pope Mgr. Milella, secretary to the committee. This order and prohibition are quite natural, considering the customs of the Pontifical Court. The Cardinal did not protest, and, standing on his dignity, sent as answer to his Holiness that he would not only send Mgr. Milella as his substitute, but that he would also place in that dignitary's hands all the papers relating to the committee."

Another letter from Rome says :—

"The French army presents at this moment a noble spectacle. Touched by the misery which exists there, it has resolved on materially aiding the poor of the Eternal City. Each officer gives 5f. a month for the needy, and in every kitchen each fifth ration is set apart for the same purpose. The General-in-Chief has chosen on this point to surpass all his army, and, without having previously consulted his Government, he has had pointed out to him by the presidents of the 14 parishes of Rome the principal poor of their districts who are too retiring to ask for help. He has had a list of them made, and distributes to them every day meat, soup, and two pounds of bread a piece. These are acts of generosity most honourable to the nation."

"YE OLDEN TYME."—An advertisement of 1568 reads :—"Wanted—A stout, active man, who fears God and can carry 200 pounds."

A letter from Paris states that the monks and friars of the two great begging orders, the Franciscans and Capuchins, are to be despatched all over Europe to collect money, in the shape of "St. Peter's Pence," so as to relieve the Pope from all anxiety concerning the increase of expenditure necessary to meet the present emergency. A considerable number of these barefooted and bareheaded monks and friars are already in Paris. This work of St. Peter's penny was commenced at Ghent.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DEAN OF RIPON.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of residents of Trinity District, Marylebone, assembled for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of the value of upwards of 1,000 guineas to the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., late rector, on his elevation to the deanery of Ripon. Mr. Freshfield, in the absence of Lord Chief Justice Erle, presided, and was supported by the Dean of Winchester, Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Hankey, M.P., Sir John Anson, and others. Mr. Hankey presented the testimonial, and the dean, in acknowledging the compliment, said that proceedings like the present showed that where ministers of the Church of England performed their sacred office with zeal and fidelity, without party bias, and avoiding party strife, they would never fail on the part of their parishioners in meeting with universal sympathy and support. Whenever he had appealed to them to aid him in charitable and other like objects, they had subscribed most liberally, and, as they all knew, his applications had not been few. Upon a fair computation during the ten years he had been amongst them, they had not on his appeal subscribed for charitable and religious objects less than £35,000, and therefore he considered that he owed a deep debt of obligation to them, rather than they to him. The rev. gentleman further expressed his acknowledgments, and having paid a high compliment to Lady Garnier, without whom he felt he should have been unable to discharge his onerous duties, concluded by expressing a hope that he should be able to discharge his duties faithfully in the new sphere to which it had pleased God to call him.

Law Intelligence.

EXCHEQUER NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

THE NEWRY ELECTION.

James Magee v. Charles Mark.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan stated the plaintiff's case. The action was brought by the plaintiff, an elector of the borough of Newry, to recover a penalty of £100, under the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act," from the defendant, on an alleged promise which he made to him to give him a certain sum of money if he abstained from voting against the present representative, Mr. Peter Quin, at the last election. The learned gentleman, having stated in detail the matters in connection with the late election which have already appeared in the reports of the previous actions of a similar nature which have been tried at the present after-sittings, went on briefly to lay before the jury the facts in the present case. He stated that the defendant was a grocer, in Edward-street, Newry, and that the plaintiff, who resided in a place called Sugar island, in the town of Newry, was a labouring man. Shortly before the election, he made the acquaintance of a person named Joseph Martin, who brought him to the defendant, Mark, and told the defendant to do what he could for him (the plaintiff). This Mark promised to do, and called on the plaintiff, the night before the polling, and told him to come to his house and that he would do something for him. The plaintiff went between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, accompanied by his son, a young man who, in the service of her Majesty, in Greece, lost an eye, and, in the same service, in the trenches before Sebastopol, lost another. (Laughter.) They were introduced into Mark's back parlour, and it was there, counsel stated, agreed by Mark that the plaintiff should get £20 for "sinking" his vote; two sovereigns to be paid to the plaintiff's son as he left the house, and the remaining £18 to be paid 21 days after the election. In pursuance of one portion of this agreement, two sovereigns were stated to have been put into the plaintiff's son's hand by some person, and while the defendant was leading him out of the house. This was an outline of the case which he (the learned counsel) was instructed to state; but it would be detailed to them more fully in the evidence which would be adduced.

James Magee, sworn and examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I live at No. 3, Edward-street, Newry, and am a daily labourer employed by Dr. Connell at present; I was not employed by any one at the time of the last election; I have had a vote since I came to reside in Newry; I know a man named Joseph Martin; he lives in the same street, and is a bacon curer by trade; he also has a public-house, and keeps a car for hire; he had his car employed at the election, but I do not know by whom; some days before the election I met Joe Martin on Sugar island Bridge; he spoke to me on that occasion, and I went with him to the house of Mr. Mark, the defendant; Mr. Mark keeps a grocery house; Martin was alive on Monday last, and when he went to Mark's house we went into a little back room; Martin told Mark to do all he could for me, and Mark said he would; Martin then left us together; at a later period I met Mark on the quay, and went with him into the Custom-house yard; he told me he was going down to Ballybot, about the matter of a vote, and that one would do him, and that if I would comply with his wishes he had no need to go; "Well,' said I, "what's the figure?" "Two twenties," said he—"Do you know what that means?" "Yes, I do," said I—"£20; I will have it;" I cannot say how long before the day of polling this was; I think the next time I saw Mark was the night before the election, when he came to my own house between 11 and 12 o'clock I was sitting in my kitchen smoking a pipe when Mark said to me "come over to my house and I will do you a good turn"; he told me he would have the hall door of his house half shut waiting to receive me; he went away and I then returned into the kitchen; my son who is a "dark boy," was sitting at the fire; I brought him over with me to Mark who was standing inside according to his promise; we were brought by Mr. Mark into a back room behind the shop; he then left us, and we remained for a long time by ourselves; we got tired waiting for Mark to return, and I then rapped the table for drink; Mrs. Mark came in with a glass of whiskey and a glass of wine; I took the whiskey and the boy took the wine; when Mark returned I asked him what detained him, and he said he had others to speak to; the £20 was offered again for sinking my vote; he said he had to go to tell others what our decision was; he again left the room and was absent for some time; when he came back he said I could get two sovereigns in hand going out, and £18 more in 21 days; he said I was not to get the sovereigns, but that James Magee, my son, was to get them; I wanted to get £5 in hand and I think he had to go away then; on his return he said I would have delivered to me the two sovereigns when going out of the house by one he did not know, and whom I did not know, and that in 21 days I would have the remaining £18 left in my house by a similar person; I asked him how could he give money to a person whom he did not know, and he said it was only a matter of form; he then took my son to lead him out the back way, and I followed about three paces behind; the passage was dark, and I could not see any person in it; I heard noise of feet, but I could not tell whose they were; the passage led us out near the Savings Bank; when we got into the light there was nobody with my son; my son did not give me anything there, nor did I see anything in his hand; after this night I got goods at Mark's shop from himself in person; prior to the election I never bought any goods at his house, except a pipe or tabacco; when I went to his shop to get credit, I asked him would he give me goods until the 21 days were up, as the money was to come through his own hands, and he said he would; he gave me the goods, and so did his shop boy, by his order; I got goods several times afterwards, but never paid for them; I can read a little, but I cannot write [two documents were handed to witness]; I got both these papers from Mr. Mark's shop, and I got the tea and other things mentioned in those bills; I got money from Mark's shopboy in his absence, and got leave from Mark's afterwards to get it; the sum I received was 4s. 6d. or five shillings; I again asked him for a small portion of money on the running account as usual, but he said he could not give it; he also told me for myself and the boy to come over and give him an I. O. U., as his books were to be tried in London, and that he wanted to have them clear; I said I did not ask him for an I. O. U. for his promise, and that I would process him for it—(laughter)—he said he did not care for six processes; my boy and I went over to Mark's afterwards; my son took the word out of my mouth, and told him that if he could he would transport him—(laughter)—for not fulfilling his promise to his father; I did not give the I. O. U.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—What was the amount of this small account you forgot to pay?

Witness—Are you speaking to me, sir? (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Yes sir, I am. Answer my question.

Witness—I? (Renewed laughter.) My lord judge, am I to be made a clown for the whole court?

Chief Baron—You must answer the questions put by that gentleman.

Witness—Of course, I will, my lord; but I don't like to see so many laughing at me.

Mr. Whiteside—I admit it is not right; but come, answer my question.

Witness—Ah! you don't speak as well to my understanding as the attorney that was speaking to me before you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Did I not hear you speak about being bribed—you said, I think, the money was all you cared for?

Witness—Yes, to be sure.

Mr. Whiteside—What would you sell your soul for?

Witness—Where are souls sold, sir? (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—It is no wonder a country prospers where there are such electors as you.

[The witness here, in a most indignant manner, pulled off his coat, amidst roars of laughter.]

Mr. Whiteside—You brought an action?

Witness—Ah! you are a college bred man, and you speak your words to me in such a manner that I won't answer you. (Laughter).

Mr. Whiteside—Have you not brought an action?

Witness—My lord, what is the meaning of action? I will not answer a word that gentleman says to me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—You brought this action, did you not?

Witness—Is it the trial you mean?

Mr. Whiteside—Yes, the "press" you know; you want your £18?

Witness—I do, of course.

Mr. Whiteside—That is quite right, is it not?

Witness—I would think so.

Mr. Whiteside—That is the price of your vote?

Witness—That is my bargain. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—What did you generally sell yourself for in Newry?

Witness—Well, the last time Mr. Kirk was returned for Newry I——

Mr. Whiteside—Did you sell yourself to him?

Witness—Now, take your time—are you to have question and answer both. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Did you sell your vote to Mr. Kirk?

Witness—I went voluntarily to vote for Mr. Kirk, the last time he was returned, and did not get anything for it but a glass of whiskey. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Did you ever get £7 from anybody?

Witness—Take your time and I will give you an answer. The first time Mr. Kirk was returned for the borough of Newry, there was a certain man in Newry who offered me 7s. 6d. to give my vote to Mr. Hollywell, and I did not think it worth my while to sell Mr. Kirk, my countryman, for 7s. 6d. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Did you ever get £7?

Witness—From whom?

Mr. Whiteside—From anybody.

Witness—I got more than £7.

Mr. Whiteside—How much more?

Witness—There was £10 sent to me in a letter, but I cannot take it upon my oath to say who sent it to me.

Mr. Whiteside—Would you sell your country?

Witness—Oh, you have it all to yourself. I see no use in answering you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—What is the price you would take for selling your country?

Witness—I could not give you a decided answer on that—(laughter)—but I will tell you, as you are a well-informed counsellor, that you ought to put the question to Orange Brownlow, in the House of Commons; his father was hanged with two faces in Armagh. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—When was that?

Witness—I won't answer you; it is not in this case.

Mr. Whiteside—You must answer me.

Witness—I don't keep the time; I say he was hanged in effigy in Armagh, with two faces—one to the Catholics and the other to the Protestants. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Was that Mr. Charles Brownlow?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Whiteside—You mean the first Charles Brownlow?

Witness—I think he was called Charley the Pretender in Armagh. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—What Pretender?

Witness—Why, he pretended to be a good stout Orangeman, but he turned tail, and then he was hanged with two faces. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—Do you know Mr. Cardwell?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Whiteside—He is the petitioner to set aside this election, I believe?

Witness—I have heard so.

Did you see him before you happened to call on Mark?—I saw him the evening before the polling.

Was it before you made the bargain with Mark?—It was after that I saw Mark and made the bargain with him.

Did you see Cardwell the next day?—I do not know.

Did you see him the day after the bargain?—I answered that before.

If you do not answer it now, I will apply to his lordship to send you off to jail?—Well, he is perfectly welcome.

When did you next see Cardwell, sir?—Close upon forty or fifty days after, when Mark denied paying me, I saw him and spoke to Mr. Magee, my attorney; I did not engage to pay Mr. Magee for his trouble; I got money to pay my expenses from my son; I never was in Dublin before; the time I met Mark first was in the day time, but I do not know what time it was, as I had no watch like you.

Mr. Whiteside—That is a hint to me to button up my coat. (Laughter.)

Witness (in a menacing tone)—Do you report me a rogue in open court? I'd have you know that I can get a gentleman to swear me a character here. (Laughter.)

How many days before the important day of the election was it you first met Mr. Mark?—I cannot tell.

Was it you spoke to him first or was it he spoke to you?—He spoke to me first, and then I spoke to him to come into the Custom House yard; during the time I was in Mark's house he left the room twice or three times, I think; the money was all I wanted; I got no money into my hand that night, but I was present at the settlement between my son and Mark and myself, about the twenty sovereigns; the words were "I will give you twenty pounds for sinking your vote;" I walked into the sessions-house yard during the polling; I never spoke to Mark during the progress of the voting.

How much credit did you get from Mark?—I think 25s., but wait till I look at my paper.

Mr. Whiteside—This is an imposture.

Witness—Wait till I look at my papers.

Mr. Whiteside—Don't answer me, sir.

Serjeant O'Hagan—He has a perfect right to reply to you.

Chief Baron—I cannot prevent him replying, after the use of the word imposture.

Witness—I would know the shopboy who gave me the money if I saw him; I do not remember what the majority was at the election: it may be a month ago since Mr. Magee told me he would take up this case for me; I told him from the first about the fumbling in the passage behind Mark's house; on my oath I have not told him since the other trials.

James Magee, son of the previous witness, examined by Mr. D. C. Heron—I have been a soldier in the 9th, 64th, and 97th Regiments; I served in the Crimea, where I lost one eye, and in Greece, where the second was blinded; I have since lived with my father in Newry, and I was with him when he went over to Mark's house; we went into the backroom, and then Mark went away to make, he said, some condition or bargain with some people; when he came back he told my father that I was to get two sovereigns in the passage going out, and that in 21 days he was to get 18 more; he said he was to get an I.O.U. for the eighteen sovereigns, which would be paid in 21 days by a person whom neither of them knew; when we were going out Mark took me by the left arm, and led me out backward; before we got out into the open air another man took me by the other arm, and between them I walked about six paces in the air; I then got a paper from one of the parties put into my right hand; I felt the paper to be heavy, more so than an ordinary piece of paper I said—"It is all right—all serene." (Laughter.) There was nothing more said; my father took me by the arm, and we went home; I held the paper in my hand until I got home, and I was going to open it myself, but found it rather critical, on account of being wrapped up tight, and so I gave it to my father, telling him at the same time, to take care of the I. O. U.; after the election, I went with my father several times to Mark's shop, saying to him, "Why don't you pay the man his money—it is transported you ought to be;" he said—"It will be all right;" I said to him that I would give him until Monday to think of it; I went back on Monday, but did not meet him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.—When I first went over to Mark's house, it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and I was going to bed; I am familiar with Mr. Cardwell's voice; I did not hear him in our house before I went to Mark's; the town was disturbed that night; I heard the noise of crowds passing along the streets; I heard that Mr. Cardwell was knocking about the same as another; I went to Mark's house for the purpose of listening to anything that might be said; Mark told me I was to get an I.O.U. for the balance of 18 sovereigns; I do not think my father heard this, he is rather hard of hearing; and this was said in a low tone of voice.

The witness, amidst much laughter, illustrated the manner in which he stated the communication was made, by stooping in the box and whispering to himself; my father and I have not spoken ever this occurrence since, but I told him to mind himself whe he came to be examined, and not let you, or the like of you, perjure him. (Laughter.)

Did you ever hear that the goods got from Mark were to be paid out of your pension?—I heard from my father that Mr. Mark wanted me to go over, and give him an I. O. U. for the sum due, as his books were to be examined in London.

The plaintiff was recalled, and stated that his son said to him, when he returned from Mark's, "Father take this paper, open it, and take care of the I. O. U.;" he opened it, and to his surprise found it contained only two sovereigns.

Where are the two sovereigns?—It would take a good "spaeman" to tell that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then addressed the jury for the defence, in a very able speech, and denounced the whole story with regard to the alleged bribery as a concoction of the plaintiff and his son, for the purpose of obtaining money. Previous to the learned gentleman proceeding to address the jury, he formally called upon the Chief Baron to tell them that the present action, though a civil one, being brought for an act that was indictable, they should find for the defendant, inasmuch as the two witnesses examined being accomplices, were not corroborated as counsel contended they should be. He cited authority for this proposition.

The Chief Baron said that, as at present advised, he would not do so.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning.

(Before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald and a Special Jury.)

Carter v. Adams.

This case—an action to recover £500 for an alleged breach of warranty, in not delivering, according to sample, a certain cargo of wheat—was resumed at the sitting of the court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £53 18s. damages.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., asked his lordship to certify for a special jury.

The Court assented.

After his lordship had left the bench, the Foreman of the Jury stated that the parties in the case had promised to pay them £1 1s. each, for each day's attendance.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy (plaintiff's attorney) said he had not understood any such arrangement.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon said he had heard the defendant's counsel consent to the arrangement, and he had given his silent assent.

All the Jury said they distinctly recollected the arrangement had been made. Their attendance had been very prolonged, and their duties were very heavy during the after-sittings. The least that might be expected was the fulfilment of the promise to pay the guinea per day.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that since the great insurance case, which had been tried in these courts, when each of the jury received a cheque for £31, a rule had been made that the parties to a cause could not increase the usual jury emolument, unless by the consent of the court.

The defendant's Counsel stated that no arrangement to pay the present jury more than a guinea each, such as Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon had stated, existed in the case.

Upon this assurance the jury were obliged to be content with their ordinary reward, for several days' patient attendance on the case.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Richard Armstrong, Q.C., Hemphill, and Mitchell.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., and Shekleton. Attorney—Alexander D' Kennedy.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Hayes sat in the Queen's Bench, to hear motions for the three Law Courts.

John Mulligan v. the Right Hon. John Richards, late one of her Majesty's Barons in the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. Purcell applied on behalf of the defendant that the summons and plaint be set aside, and, if filed, that same might be taken off the records of the court, or that all further proceedings be stayed, on the grounds that it disclosed no cause of action good in law, and was frivolous and vexatious; and, also, that in issuing same the plaintiff had been guilty of an abuse of the process of the court, for the purpose of unjustly and wantonly annoying the defendant. Before he proceeded to open the facts of the case, he begged to call his lordship's attention to the power which he possessed of dealing with the process of his own court, as laid down distinctly in the case of Cocker v. Tempest, 7th, Mason and Wellsby, p. 502. In addition to this, the Common Law Procedure Act stated that whenever a pleading was calculated to embarrass, or was on the face of it frivolous, the court had power to set it aside. The summons and plaint in this case began by stating that the "defendant was summoned to answer the complaint of John Mulligan, who complained that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of £7,800—(laughter)—for that the defendant, in the year 1845, being one of the Barons in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, did, in such capacity, preside as judge at the Summer Assizes of Mullingar, county Westmeath, and that he (the plaintiff) had at said assizes a certain record to be tried wherein John Mulligan was plaintiff, and one Hugh Morgan Tuite defendant." This was the end of the first paragraph, in which the fact of the defendant presiding as judge was the alleged cause of action. The plaint then went on to state, in a second paragraph:—"For that the said cause of action arose by the acts of the said Morgan Tuite, by diverting and taking away the water which, from time immemorial, flowed to and supplied plaintiff's mill, situate in Grange-hall, county Westmeath, by which means the plaintiff was deprived of the use and profits of said mill, and which caused waste and damage to the plaintiff's premises, which grievance has continued to the present, by the acts of the said Hugh Morgan Tuite." Then began a third paragraph:—"For the plaintiff in the present action had, in the year 1845, brought said record to be tried at said assizes in that year, at which assizes the defendant in the present action presided as judge; and that said defendant, as such judge at the trial of said record, misinformed the jury, and thereby prejudiced the said jury at said trial, at which a verdict was obtained against the plaintiff." There was another paragraph which stated that the defendant had refused to redress the plaintiff, and that he had thereby suffered damage to the extent of £7,800. (Loud laughter.) This summons and plaint was, no doubt, a very laughable piece of composition, but it was too bad that the defendant, in the evening of his life, should be subject to the annoyance and vexation of a proceeding of this description. The summons and plaint was on the face of it vicious, both as to form and substance, and should not, therefore, be allowed to remain on the files of the court. He might also state that no cause of action lay against a judge, even supposing he acted erroneously in the discharge of his duty; and there was also the Statute of Limitations to bar the action.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Is the plaintiff here?

Mr. Purcell said he was; and he would now read the notice which he had the presumption to address to the defendant, in reply to one served upon him :—

"Sir,—In reply to your notice, served upon me the 20th inst., I have to state that same is a subterfuge on the part of the defendant, for the purpose of avoiding filing his defence, if any he has—(laughter)—and that the cause of action which is denied by said notice is set out plainly on the face of the summons and plaint; and, take notice, that I will attend on said motion, and at the same time call on the judge to order the defendant to file any defence which he may have within the proper time; otherwise, I will mark judgment, notwithstanding your notice of motion." (Renewed laughter.)

Mulligan, the plaintiff, who, all the time counsel was stating his case, was attentively taking notes, and presenting his papers at the side bar, here rose up, and exclaimed—"I do call upon the judge to do so." He appears to have grown very old and decrepit since first he figured in the courts in the well-known case of "Mulligan v. Tuite."

Mr. Purcell said that this was undoubtedly a case for setting aside the summons and plaint, if his lordship did not think that some other proceeding should be adopted for the purpose. The alleged cause of complaint was not only stated, but, as a sort of drag net, all the wrongs and grievances which the plaintiff had suffered up to the present were also set forth.

Mr. Justice Hayes—What does the plaintiff say?

Mulligan, rising with all the dignity and coolness of a practised advocate—May it please your lordship, "I will attend on said motion, and, at the same time, call upon your lordship to order the defendant to file any defence which he may have within proper time"—that is what I say. He has been "sarved" fairly and justly. He has been sarved several times to produce the notes of the trial, but he would not, nor give any answer to them. The Lord Chief Baron had my petition before him; he drew up his statement, and signed his name to it, and called me and questioned me, and handing it into my hand, he said, "Take care of that." I did so for a time, until I lost it and all my papers. I attended in the court in May, 1851. His lordship saw my petition before him on the bench, and when Baron Richards came in, he put his head behind the other two Barons' backs, and says, "There's the fellow, there beyond;" and sure enough I was there. (Laughter.) I gave a fee of ten guineas to counsel to move the court for me, my lord; he kept the fee for three days; and when the time came for to appear, he said, "Mulligan, I couldn't go into court for you—I am sorry for it; but here's your money back for you." I said to him to keep it, but he refused, and honourably returned it to me. I went to the Lord Chief Baron's house, but he told me he had no power to get the notes of Baron Richards at the trial. "I do not know," says his lordship, "whether your case is a bill of exceptions or a writ of error, and I think you ought to consult some attorney." I went to a counsellor and I told him my story. "Well," says he, "you must go to the House of Lords." (Laughter.) I listened to him, but didn't understand what he said; and I went to another counsellor. He told me also I should go to the House of Lords, in order to make Baron Richards produce his notes of the trial. I prepared myself, and went to sea that evening, and went to the House of Lords. I was there for six days, going to and fro, but I was told that I had the same power at home as there. (Laughter). I was not, however, satisfied until I went before the Lord Chancellor with my affidavit. He sealed and signed it, and sent me home to demand the notes of the trial from Baron Richards. I went to Baron Richards and demanded the notes, or his answer to the power of the House of Lords, but he told me he would give me no answer. (Renewed laughter.) I went again to the Lord Chief Baron, and he told me to go to Baron Richards and he would redress my case. I did go to him, in the Nisi Prius Court, and when the business was over he said, "Who are you?" "I am Mulligan," says I, "Begone, you villain!" says he. (Loud laughter.) That was the redress I got for the suffering I have endured since the water was diverted from my mill by Hugh Morgan Taite. (Laughter.)

Mr. Purcell—I don't object to this statement. (Laughter.)

Mulligan (energetically)—That statement's here (reading his papers).

Mr. Justice Hayes—I only can object to it. Have you got an affidavit of these facts?

Mulligan—I put seven affidavits before the Chief Baron.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Have you any affidavit to put before me now?

Mulligan—Nothing but the summons and plaint.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Then I can't hear anything more from you. Probably I have heard too much, but I did so in the hope you would say something bearing on the subject.

Mulligan then proceeded to read from the summons and plaint that the defendant had, by misinforming the jury, prejudiced his case.

Mr. Justice Hayes—They say on the other side, even assuming that to be true, it would give you no cause of action against the late Baron Richards.

Mulligan—I summoned him to attend the 5th of this month to redress my case, and tell the truth, but he wouldn't appear.

Mr. Purcell—This is not the only annoyance the defendant has been subjected to.

Mulligan (addressing counsel)—You wouldn't annoy a man that injured your property. I annoyed him because he didn't redress me. I stated, in reply to his notice, what is fair and true—"I will attend on said motion, and, at the same time, will call upon the judge to order the defendant to file any defence which he may have." That's it (striking the table).

Mr. Purcell said that, of course, he did not mind statements coming from such a quarter.

Mulligan—You say a man is mad because he takes proceedings. Is a judge mad that will take a wrong oath, when he says he could not find the notes of my trial? (Laughter.) "Oh," says he and Judge Crampton, "the defendant has done nothing to the plaintiff." He swore he could not get his notes, and when the defendant was put into the box and swore, he——

Mr. Justice Hayes—I can't hear all this.

Mulligan—When he swore that, my lord, it was time for him—when a simple man like me could confound him—to get off the bench, and judge Crampton too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Purcell—I submit that your lordship ought to put a stop to this.

Mulligan—You can't stop a man telling the truth. He refused to redress the wrong he has done me, and still refuses.

Mr. Justice Hayes—It is said there is no wrong capable of being redressed.

Mulligan—On the 5th of this month he refused. I can show you, on her Majesty's authority, that he has refused, though subpœnoed, to redress my wrongs. When I brought my action on the 5th December, last year, it was for £7,500, but now, another year having gone by, another £300 has been added. (Laughter). What did Judge Torrens tell me? "No," says Judge Torrens, "there is no limitation against the plaintiff in this case." Notwithstanding all this, he does refuse, and did refuse, and does still refuse to redress my case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Hayes—In this case, I think it very unfortunate that the plaintiff should be so ill-advised as to institute this action. It is wholly untenable——

Mulligan—No man in the world——

Mr. Justice Hayes—Sit down: it is wholly untenable in form and in substance. The summons and plaint discloses no cause of action whatever, for it is quite monstrous to suppose that a judge is to be made amenable in an action for the course he may have taken in trying a case to the best of his judgment. I cannot think that this action is instituted *bona fide*. It seems to be undertaken more for the purpose of annoying, than with any reasonable probability of obtaining justice. I am certainly disposed to think that there is some person whom we cannot see, and cannot get at, prompting this proceeding. With that, however, I have nothing to do, and I must decide the motion as it comes before me, and I do decide that motion by staying this proceeding.

Mr. Purcell asked his lordship for costs, not with the view of enforcing them, but in order that the defendant might be protected against further annoyance.

His Lordship said he thought all purposes would be answered by staying the proceeding.

Mulligan, taking up his crutch, and limping out of court—I will go to the House of Lords immediately. (Loud laughter.)

THE NEWRY ELECTION.

M'Lester v. Quin.

Mr. D. C. Heron moved, on the part of the plaintiff, to exhibit certain interrogatories to the defendant, who is the sitting member of Parliament for the borough of Newry. The action was brought for bribery, treating, and intimidation.

Mr. Justice Hayes asked how could intimidation form a cause of action?

Mr. Heron said it was made so under the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act," and the way in which it was charged was, that the defendant, being the agent of a certain property in Newry, served notices to quit on the tenants of that property prior to the election, and subsequently wrote a letter to some of them, stating that they need not mind the notices to quit, as he would make them all right. The summons and plaint also charged bribery, by stating that the defendant had given a cheque for £100 to a voter after the election, on account, it was alleged, of his services at the election.

After some discussion between counsel and the bench, as to whether the intimidation was a cause of action.

Mr. Justice Hayes said he would grant the motion, leaving the defendant to make what case he might be advised, when he came to deal with the interrogatories.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Rosalinda Davey v. the Rev. W. Faulkner.

Mr. Shaw, on the part of the defendant, moved that the summons and plaint filed in this case be taken off the file, on the ground that the plaintiff, who was a minor, had not sued by her next friend, but in her own name. A cross motion had been served, offering to allow the plaint to be amended, but disputing the right to costs.

Mr. Hemphill admitted there had been a mistake made, the young lady, his client, being under 21, and the defendant somewhere about 70. (Laughter.) However, he did not consider it was gallantry for the rev. defendant to ask costs, when he had been apprised of the error which had been committed.

His Lordship allowed the summons and plaint to be amended on the payment of costs.

The court shortly after rose.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of Nathaniel Cooper, an alleged lunatic.

The Commissioners of Lunacy, Messrs. Henn and Brady, sat yesterday, with a special jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of trying an issue sent by the Lord Chancellor to inquire into and determine upon the state of mind of Mr Nathaniel Cooper, of Cooper's-hill, county Meath, and ascertain whether he is of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs. The petitioner in the matter was Mrs. Anne Green, the mother of the alleged lunatic.

Mr. Lowry appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and Mr. Foley on behalf of Mr. Henry Alexander Cooper, brother of the alleged lunatic.

Mr. Lowry briefly stated the case, from which it appeared that the alleged lunatic was possessed of property, in the county Westmeath, to the value of about £500 a year, and that in the year 1854, symptoms of insanity first manifested themselves, which went on increasing until his friends found it absolutely desirable for his safety that he should be placed in a lunatic asylum. In that year, he accordingly was placed in Dr. Jacob's private asylum, where he has remained up to the present. He was not a dangerous lunatic, but laboured under strange delusions, one of which was imagining himself to be driving a pair of horses, and when at meals he would sometimes stand up, and place himself in the attitude of a driver. The object of the present inquiry was to have the definite decision of a jury as to his state of mind, so that if he were pronounced insane measures might be taken to secure his comfort and protection.

Dr. Jacob was examined, and gave it as his medical opinion that Mr. Nathaniel Cooper was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs; he was under the care of witness for the last five years, all spent a considerable portion of his time reading; he was idiotic, and betrayed all the usual symptoms; he was received into witness' establishment in strict accordance with law, and on the certificate of two physicians.

An assistant in Dr. Jacob's establishment deposed that Mr. Cooper had some of the most extraordinary ideas, one of which was that his legs were not his own, but belonged to another person, who had his legs; at other times he imagined that he had been boiled in a pot, and that his bones had been removed from his flesh.

Mr. John Cooper proved that the alleged lunatic did not appear to take any interest in his property and imagined he was constantly driving horses, an idea which appeared to afford him great pleasure; he generally used to occupy his time in plaiting whips and was quite childish in his manner; he executed a deed barring the entail of the property, which witness thought he did not understand the meaning of; when he was told he was tenant in tail of the property, the announcement appeared to gratify him; but he seemed to take no interest in its management; he had been sent over to England, in consequence of an attachment which he had formed for a young lady, a governess in the family, who wished to marry him, and he was sent to England, as it was thought letters were passing between them; a letter was written in 1853, signed by the lunatic in reference to the disposal of the property, which witness suggested, believing that if Mr. Nathaniel Cooper was sufficiently sound in his mind to get married, the day for the marriage having been fixed, he was sufficiently sound in mind to understand the letter; in January, 1854, it was thought advisable to send him to a lunatic asylum, as, when in England, he got out of the house one night and went off to Chester by himself; he was admitted into Dr. Jacob's asylum on the certificate of Dr. Pentland, of Drogheda, and Dr. Haffield.

Mr. Brabazon, solicitor, was examined, and deposed that he had known Mr. Nathaniel Cooper since January, 1849, when he was professionally employed by him upon his uncle's death; witness had frequent communications with him on professional business, and prepared a deed of the 15th January, 1849, barring the entail; it was prepared partly from the instructions of his stepfather, Mr. Green, and partly from his own instructions; when he became entitled to the property, witness borrowed money for him on it for the purpose of enabling him to carry on the farming of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Foley—The greater part of that mortgage money witness believed went to pay bills which had Mr. Nathaniel Cooper's name on them, as he had got into bill transactions immediately on his uncle's death; witness perceived his state of mind in a conversation which he had with him in his office in the year 1853, when he commenced to speak of imaginary people that were coming to seize him; he subsequently recommended his family to have him placed in a lunatic asylum.

At this stage of the proceedings the court was cleared for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners and the jury to have a private interview with the alleged lunatic; after which the jury appeared to have made up their minds as to their verdict.

Mr. Commissioner Henn shortly addressed the jury, and said it appeared to him unnecessary to go beyond the evidence of Dr. Jacob, as to the mental condition of Mr. N. Cooper in the year 1854. Mr. Brabazon, who had manifestly behaved with the greatest possible propriety in the case, had deposed to the state of Mr. Cooper's mind in the year 1853; but the question was whether his own medical opinion was sufficient evidence of Mr. Cooper's mental condition at that period; he (Mr. Commissioner Henn) believed the only distinct and explicit evidence on that part of the case was the evidence of Dr. Jacob.

The jury unanimously found that Mr. Nathaniel Cooper was of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, and that he was so on the 16th of January, 1854, when he was placed in the asylum. They further found that his brother, Mr. Alexander Cooper, was heir at law, and that his mother, Mrs. Anne Green, was seized in the lands of Cooper's-hill, containing 258 acres, of the annual valuation of £500, or thereabouts.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Christie and M'Mullen.

In this case the bankrupts were starch manufacturers, in Belfast, and had surrendered. The meeting was for choice of assignee. Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Belfast, was appointed.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re W. Lewis.

The bankrupt was a grocer and general dealer, carrying on his trade in Kilkenny. The meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Meldon, appeared for the assignee, and stated that the schedule had not been yet completely vouched, and the special balance sheet which had been called for had not been furnished up to the present.

Mr. Levy, on behalf of the bankrupt, said he (Lewis) had been endeavouring to effect some arrangement for the payment of a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The Bankrupt admitted, in reply to Mr. Kernan, that, on a former occasion, he had stated that his wife kept his cash, and that she said she had none.

Mr. Walsh stated that, for the purpose of paying the contemplated composition, it would require £220 in addition to the amount already realised.

The Court directed a special balance sheet to be furnished by the 2nd January, 1860, unless, in the interim, a satisfactory provision should have been made for the payment of the 7s. 6d. in the pound.

In re J. Ball.

The bankrupt was a coal merchant in Belfast. The final examination, for which the meeting was convened, having been passed, an immediate certificate was granted.

ADMIRALTY COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Honourable Judge Kelly, and Captain Boyd and Captain Crosbie, Nautical Assessors.)

The Sydney Jones v. The Swan.

The further hearing of this cause was resumed at the sitting of the court. The facts have been reported in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday morning. The proceedings had been instituted by the owners of the schooner Sydney Jones, of Caernarvon, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the promovent, in consequence of the impugnant's vessel having come into collision with the schooner on the night of the 17th November last. The damages were estimated at £567.

Dr. Townsend and Dr. Chatterton, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Sydney Jones. Proctor—Mr. Lee.

Dr. Gibbon and Dr. Elrington represented the crew of the Swan. Proctor—Mr. Hamerton.

Dr. Gibbon having been heard,

Dr. Townsend proceeded to address the court on the part of his client. He said he knew his lordship would make allowance for the great difficulties he had to meet with in the case, in consequence of being obliged to conduct it unaided, without the valuable assistance of his learned and able friend, Dr. Chatterton, who was unavoidably absent. There was a slight conflict of testimony in certain portions of the evidence, but he (Dr. Townsend) felt no hesitation in refraining from commenting upon this descrepency, leaving the interests of his clients, as he did, in the hands of the learned judge. After the able advocate had entered into a minute and careful review of the evidence.

His lordship, at the conclusion, proceeded to charge the assessors. At an advanced period of the day, his lordship pronounced his decree in favour of the promovent, with costs—the damages to be afterwards ascertained.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

STEALING.—Patrick Ardall was charged with stealing a blue pilot coat and shirt, the property of Edward Connor Complainant stated that these articles were taken, on last Wednesday evening, from a boat of which he had charge at Dolphin's-barn harbour. Martin Maher, an assistant in Mr. Flanagan's office, on the Coombe, deposed that the prisoner had pawned with him, on Wednesday evening, the aforesaid articles, and that he got 4s. thereon. He gave his name at the time as Donegan.—He was remanded.

A NOVEL DEVICE.—Julia Donegan was brought up, in custody of 148 A, charged with entering the house No. 16, Michael's-hill, on Thursday evening, with the intention to commit a felony. Martin Kirwan deposed that he lived in the above-mentioned house, and that for some time past he has missed several articles from his kitchen and the lower parts of the house. Not being able to fix suspicion upon any party, he was resolved to use his ingenuity in detecting the robber. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, he placed a cradle upon the stairs leading to the lower regions, and about six o'clock he heard a thundering noise, as if a portion of the house was falling. He ran to see what it was, and found that a woman, about thirty years of age, had trodden upon the cradle, according to his expectation, and fallen down the steps. She screeched as if much injured, but upon inquiry it was discovered that she was a complete stranger, and had no business on the premises. On searching her, too, there was found in her possession a picklock, for which she could not satisfactorily account. She was ordered to give bail, or go to prison for 14 days.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Charles Murphy was brought up, in custody of 109 C, on remand, charged with loitering about Cole's-lane market on the morning of the 2nd instant, with intention to commit a felony. He was also charged with having in his possession a purse, the property of a lady, named Stanley, and which was lost about the 1st inst.—The purse was identified, and the prisoner was sent for trial to the city sessions.

THE STABBING CASE.—Patrick M'Kenna was brought up on remand, in custody of Police-constable 167 D, charged with maliciously stabbing, on the night of the 11th instant, in Church-street, two men named named, Tighe and Flynn, the latter being a private in the 60th Rifles.—He was committed for trial at the city sessions.

STEALING.—Mary Ann Jameson was brought up by Police-constable 180 C, charged with stealing a cloth cape, the property of Ann Magennis.—She was remanded for further inquiry.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A VILE CASE.—Henry Meggs, a private soldier, was charged with committing an indecent assault upon a child named Maria King, about three years and nine months old. Abraham King, father of the child, deposed that he is colour-sergeant of the 22nd Regiment, now stationed at Beggar's-bush Barracks, and that on Thursday he marched into the country with a battalion of the aforesaid regiment, returning to the barracks between twelve and one o'clock; having put some questions to the child on his return, she stated particularly and unmistakably the improper liberties which the prisoner had taken with her; complainant then spoke to Meggs about the matter but he replied that the child's statement "was all wrong." Ellen King, mother of the child, deposed that at the time of the alleged offence she went to the door of the hut in which she lodged, for the purpose of buying some eggs, and that during her absence she heard the child call the prisoner "a naughty man," and also scream; she then went to one of her doors, and found it locked, when she went to another door and entered her room; she then saw the prisoner in such a position as to leave no doubt upon her mind that the alleged offence had been committed by him. Dr. Ireland, who examined the child, deposed that he could not say she had sustained any injury, judging from her condition at the time he made his examination. Dr. Adrian, the regimental surgeon, on the other hand, deposed that from the state of the child when he saw her, he had no doubt but that the alleged offence had been recently committed by some person.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the county sessions.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS BAD COIN.—William Massey was charged with attempting to pass a bad five-shilling piece upon Mr. Woods, of Fleet-street. It appears that the prisoner went into his shop to purchase a pair of shoes, the price of which was 8s. He offered in payment two half-crowns and the five-shilling piece. The latter was sent out to be changed, when it was discovered to be bad. The prisoner admitted that he had offered it, and was immediately given in custody.—He was remanded.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, THURSDAY.—The supply was small for all descriptions of stock. Prime heifers sold at fully 55s per cwt. to our town butchers; middling quality met a slow sale at last day's prices. Prime sheep were likewise scarce, and sold dearer, say from 7½d to 7¾d per lb. sinking the offal; middling quality met a dull sale at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—The Spitalfield markets small this week, without any quotable alteration, housekeepers being fully provided.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—Firkin butter, first quality, 116s; second quality, 110s; third quality, 120s per cwt. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb.

POULTRY—Poultry have become scarcer than usual and dearer. Geese, 4s to 8s each; turkeys, 4s to 10s per do; ordinary fowl, 3s 6d. to 4s per pair; crammed, 5s to 7s. per do.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per cwt; straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per ditto.

POTATOES—Potatoes have suffered from frost. Downs, 2s 4d to 3s 8d per cwt.; kemps, 3s 6d, 5s, to 5s 4d per do.

BREAD—First quality, 7½d; second ditto, 6½d; third ditto, 6d per 4lbs.

COALS—Furnace, 13s to 14s; house, 15s, 16s, to 17s per ton.

WOOL—Wool hardly quotable.

For fleece wool we have now brisk demand at from 24s to 24s 6d per stone. Skin, 18s to 18s 6d.—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 23.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
559 Wheat, per barrel	20 stone...		28 0	31 0	29 9
1568 Oats	do.	14 stone...	13 0	15 0	13 9
— Bere	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
1357 Barley	do.	16 stone...	18 6	21 6	20 0
— Rape	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	19 3
733 Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone...	14 6	14 0	14 1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Dec. 17

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	43 8	Oats	21 9	Beans	41
Barley	35 1	Rye	30 0	Peas	38 9

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	43 8	Oats	21 9	Beans	41 0
Barley	35 11	Rye	30 1	Peas	38 11

Duty one shilling.

IRISH FAIR.

ENNISCORTHY FAIR, DEC. 21.—(From Our Own Correspondent.)—What is generally called the Christmas Fair of this town took place to-day, and was but very poorly attended with stock. There was a pretty good demand, and anything worth keeping over this expensive year was bought up at a slight advance on late prices. Cattle in this country not being generally housed before Christmas, and no preparations having been, in very many instances, made for them, the appearance of the stock, for the most part, to-day, exhibited unmistakeable looks of the recent very severe weather, having lost considerably in condition. The show of milch cows and springers was insignificant, from £8 to £12 10s., being about the price; two-and-a-half year-old heifers, from £7 to £9; bullocks of same age, a shade lower; one-and-a-half-year-old of both, from £4 to £5 10s. Sheep not in demand, and general condition bad; mutton from 4½d. to 6d. per lb.; stores selling from 28s. to 34s. 6d. Pigs rather high; bacon from 40s. to 42s. per cwt.; stores from 26s. to 31s.; bonhams from 13s. to 17s. 6d. All appearance of the late severe weather quite gone in this country now. I am sorry to say a good many farmers have been caught in their wheat sowing, and there remains a good deal to be got in yet.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £ s. d.		1858. £ s. d.
Belfast & County Down, Dec. 18	489 17 11	...	446 6 2
Belfast and Ballymena, Dec. 17	1133 14 4	...	1113 16 9
Ballymena and Portrush, Dec. 17	229 14 9	...	240 17 10
Cork and Bandon, Dec. 17	311 19 11	...	277 4 3
Cork, Blackrk, & Passage, Dec. 17	266 0 10	...	208 0 1
Dublin and Wicklow, Dec. 17	1749 11 0	...	1124 2 0
Dublin and Drogheda, Dec. 18	1635 9 0	...	1522 3 0
Dublin & Belfast Junct, Dec. 18	1308 3 0	...	1271 12 0
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Dec. 18	706 1 0	...	597 18 0
Gt. Southern & Western, Dec 18	7253 16 0	...	6921 18 0
Irish South-Eastern, Dec. 17	231 9 0	...	201 5 0
Killarney Junction, Dec. 17	455 14 0	...	352 1 0
Limerick and Ennis, Dec. 17	133 1 2	...	...
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Dec. 17	801 7 0	...	766 0 0
Limerick and Foynes, Dec. 17	170 17 3	...	139 9 9
Midland Gt. Western, Dec. 18	3804 16 0	...	3875 15 0
Newry W. Point & Rostrevor Dec 18	54 0 0	...	43 0 0
Tralee & Killarney, Dec. 17	179 0 0	...	
Ulster, Dec. 11	1601 0 5	...	1740 0 10
Waterford and Kilkenny, Dec. 17	241 19 4	...	327 8 8
Waterford & Tramore, Dec. 17	34 8 6	...	30 14 3

A SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—The American ship Nelson, bound from Mobile to Liverpool, cotton laden, caught fire about 400 miles west of the Western Islands on the 1st inst.; when the crew were preparing to leave the ship, the ship W. B. Moses, of Bath, United States, hove in sight and took them off the burning vessel, 24 in number; on the 11th they fell in with the barque Anne Best, of Liverpool, who took six of the crew on board, and landed them at Queenstown on the 20th inst. They are now boarding in the Cork Sailors' Home, awaiting a passage to Liverpool through the American Consul.—"Cork Reporter."

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The story of the foundering of the steamship Great Britain, off the Western Islands, which took its rise from the finding of a canister at the mouth of the Mersey containing a paper that she had foundered, is now looked upon as a hoax. Indeed, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., the agents of the line to which she belongs, have placarded the town with bills offering a reward of £100 to any person or persons who will prosecute to conviction the perpetrators of that imposture, and there is a universal desire and hope that he or they may be discovered and severely punished.

RENTAL OF EDINBURGH.—The rental of Edinburgh for the year 1859-60, as made up by the assessor of the burgh under the valuation of the Lands Act, is £820,690 19s. 6d. The rental for last year was £807,326 0s. 4d., showing an increase of £13,364 19s. 2d.

WHERE ALL THE TOYS COME FROM.—The vast majority are made at Grunhainscher, in Saxony. The glass comes from Bohemia. The bottles and cups are so fragile that the poor workman has to labour in a confined and vitiated atmosphere which cuts him off at 35 years of age. All articles that contain any metal are the produce of Nuremberg and the surrounding district. This old city has always been one of the chief centres of German metal work. The workers in gold and silver of the place have long been famous, and their iron-work is unique. This specially has now descended to toys. Here all toy printing-presses, with their types, are manufactured; magic lanterns, magnetic toys, such as ducks and fish, that are attracted by the magnet; mechanical toys, such as running mice, and conjuring tricks, also come from Nuremberg. The old city is pre-eminent in all kinds of toy diablerie. Here science puts on the conjuror's jacket, and we have a manifestation of the Germanesque spirit of which their Albert Durer was the embodiment. The more solid articles which attract boyhood, such as boxes of bricks, buildings, &c., of plain wood, come from Grunhainscher, in Saxony.—*Once a Week*.

The number of deaths registered in London last week was about 50 below the average mortality for the second week of December; while the births show a very considerable increase. It is satisfactory to note that a decrease of about 30 has taken place in the number of deaths in the families of those engaged in the building trades.—*Manchester Guardian.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment. The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check must be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character under the action of this powerful ointment, aided by a course of these pills, which purify the depraved humours of the body.

BIRTHS.

Foster—December 19, at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, the wife of W. O. Foster, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

Molloy—December 19, at Rialto, Rathgar, the wife of Richard Molloy, Esq., of a daughter.

Tottenham—December 21, at Tynan, the wife of the Rev. George Tottenham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Coffey and Lancaster—December 20, at St. Mary's, Vincent-square, London, by the Rev. Abraham Borradaile, M.A., Thomas Blakeney Coffey, Esq., of Kilmainham Hospital, Dublin, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Coffey, D.D., to Maria, second daughter of Henry Lancaster, Esq., of 1, Ilie borough-street, Pimlico, London.

Digby and Sharp—December 22, at St Stephen's Church, by the Rev. William Digby, Rector of Newtownforbes, county of Longford, John Digby, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to Henrietta Florence, second daughter of the late Richard Sharp, Esq., of Apps Court, county of Surrey.

Lyster and Sankey—December 17, at Clondulane Church, county of Cork, by the Rev. M.A. Collis, P. A. Lyster, Esq., Ballyartella Mills, Nenagh, to Elizabeth Walker, second daughter of George Bevan Sankey, Esq., of Glenview, Fermoy.

DEATHS.

Hughes—December 21, at Dalyston, county Galway, Henry George, infant son of James Stannus Hughes, Esq., of Westland-row, in this city.

Parkinson—December 18, at his residence in Enniskillen, of gout in the heart, Mr. Hill Parkinson, aged 63 years (brother to the late John Parkinson, of Arran-quay, in this city).

Read—December 20, at Windsor, Anne, the wife of John N. Read, Esq., late of Harcourt-street, and Trefan, county Dublin.

Salmon—December 20, in his third year, Francis James, youngest son of the Rev. George Salmon.

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